

## SAMPLER COMBINE THWARTED

When all the facts come to light it will be found that a few patriotic and far-seeing mineowners combined to save the day and secure for themselves and in the interests of the smaller operators relief from the situation.

Strenuous efforts have been made by the combine to secure control of all the samplers, but the mineowners as "set off" in time to prevent the deal being consummated. As a result the mineowners are now in possession of several of the largest and finest sampling plants in the Cripple Creek district. The deal had to be made upon generous terms, as the securing of perhaps one sampler with its limited capacity would not have settled matters. With one sampler the opposing element, the trust, could have refused to accept any ore from it and in that way forced the mineowners to strip to the combine samplers, or perhaps even to the stockholders' mills diversely. To prevent this the mineowners have secured control of several large plants.

Said a big mineowner yesterday: "Something had to be done and done quickly to save the situation, but we have gained our end and the trusts have found out that they have run up against a snag which it is impossible for them to overcome. Of course, they could refuse to accept ore from any plant not in their control, but such an act would precipitate an open fight, be too brazen, even for them, and leave their plants half empty, so I do not look for them to go so far as that. Be that as it may, however, I feel that the mineowners have made a very strong and wise move in stepping in and blocking this attempted action of the trusts, and not only the mineowners, but the thousands of stockholders in the shipping mines of the Cripple Creek district, as well as the district itself, Colorado Springs and its connecting line, and the country generally, largely because of the prompt action taken. Such steps as these will do a tremendous amount of good for the stock market and the mining industry."

"If the mine and smelter combines suffer it will be entirely by their own fault. They have been earning enormous profits in the past, but not satisfied with that, they have been edging up and edging up on the producer until he has been obliged to turn and defend himself or shut up shop altogether. This attempted sampler combine was only a part of the whole game, but we blocked that move, and we still have some show in this mining business. While the big producers have been called upon to pay out a good many thousands of dollars extra profit to these trusts, and in the long run have been by far the heaviest losers, it is the small producers that have

to-day used its report on the bill primarily known as the *Hovey first-son anti-trust* junction bill. The measure has attracted the attention of many railroad men and railroad circles. Mr. Hovey's report summarizes the purpose as follows:

"The bill is designed to remove all labor disputes between employers and employees in the following conditions which exist—

"It will not be a criminal offense to resort to force or violence in the lawfully authorized effort to secure the enforcement of a contract, nor will it be a criminal offense to resort to force or violence in the lawfully authorized effort to secure the enforcement of a contract."

straint of interstate foreign commerce if such acts would not be criminal if actually committed by one person acting alone.

"No injunction or restraining order will

of any trade dispute, or make innova-  
or non-punishable any act done (such  
from the mere making of an agreement  
that is otherwise punishable  
a crime."

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## PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 5. The Presbyterian committee on creed revision re-assembled here today. The final report on the subject is expected to be adopted by the committee within a week. Pending decisive action the committee is currently

overtures will be submitted to the general assembly which will meet in New York in May for action on the declaratory statement for reference to the third and ten chapters of the confession. These relate to predestination and election of infants. The object is to remove misunderstanding

By Associated Press  
Washington, April 17.—The House committee on industry, labor and commerce today released its report on the bill generally known as the *Black-Christianson anti-union bill*. The measure has attracted the widespread attention of labor and railroad circles. Mr. Ray's report summarizes the views of the committee as follows:

"It has become a law, in all labor disputes between employers and employees, the following conditions will exist:

"(1) That the law will not be applied to any individual, or persons, merely to protect a lawfully peace-based policy in such contract, combination or agreement.

"(2) It will be a crime for two or more persons to contract, combine or agree to do any act in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce if such act would be criminally committed by the person acting alone.

"(3) It will be a criminal conspiracy contract, combine or agree to do any act in restraint of interstate or foreign commerce if such act would be criminal when actually committed by one person acting alone.

"(4) The law will sanction a resort to force or violence or intimidation

Washington, April 24.—The Presbyterian committee on creed revision has concluded here today. The final report on the subject is expected to be adopted by the committee within a week. Pending decisive action the committee is continuing its study of the subject, but is not planning any further action on the subject of the confession, which was included in the new statement in May for action on the declaratory statement for reference to the third and ten chapters of the confession. These refer to predestination and election of infants. The object is to remove misapprehension.

Brussels, April 1—King Leopold was mobbed by Socialists this afternoon on his arrival here from Biarritz. The meeting between the Socialists and the king was quite accidental, but it was none the less unpleasant for his majesty.

Washington, April 9.—Throughout today's session of the senate the Chinese exclusion bill was under consideration. Mr. Gallinger of New Hamp-

Co-operative company of Kansas City, Mo., was arrested today on a warrant

guarding its deliberations from publication. The main decision today was over the status of the workers' council, of which it is to be elected by the general assembly. The committee also amplified much work today, including an agreement on the terms relating to the labor union's right of strike. Charles Robert, in this statement, will occupy the committee during the remainder of the session here.

As a result of the work already done on these points, he declared that the confusion and misunderstanding that is being created by teaching that any children who do not believe in God are lost, also that the emphasis is not to be understood as teaching that the children who are lost are the poor, made by it to be limited to a certain number that Christ died for a man, nor it is to be understood as in a way interfering with human liberty and with the freedom of men.

## RIOTING IN BRUSSELS

By Associated Press.

Brussels, April 9.—King Leopold was mobbed by Socialists this afternoon on his arrival here from Biarritz. The meeting between the Socialists and the king was quite a bloodbath, but it was King the less unpleasant for his majesty was escorted to the station by a large gathering of Socialists, bearing red flags. The king happened to arrive at the station late and had difficulty in getting his automobile out of a crowd, but he finally found an opening and passed his pursuers.

Midnight. The smashing of windows and the firing and other disorder continued here throughout the evening. A crowd of rioters, marching toward the suburb of Scherbroek, drove three police cars off the road and looted the foot of this city and wounded all three of its policemen by revolver shots. Reinforcements of gendarmes have been sent to take charge.

At 11:30 p.m. the rioters smashed the windows of a Jesuit church and seminary. A deputy named Trochet was among the persons wounded there.

unnecessary, unjust and unamERICAN, and was clearly in contravention of our treaty obligations with China.

In an extended address Mr. Turner appealed to the senate to pass the proposed bill, not merely for the protection of the people of the Pacific states, but to prevent the entire body politic from being contaminated by the Chinese.

Mr. Dillingham advocated the reenactment of the present Geary law.

**AN INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
By Associated Press.

St. Paul, April 9.—Earl Devere Beardsley, state agent of the Home Co-operative company of Kansas City, Mo., was arrested today on a warrant

her who has not completed his or her payments, to give a clear title to the next of kin, without further cost. The feature, the insurance commission alleges, brings the company within the insurance laws of the state.

**MARCONI'S VACATION.**  
By Associated Press.

New York, April 9.—William Marconi sailed for England today on the Marjestic. He said he was going home for rest and that he would remain in England about two months.

The police at Montego bay, Jamaica are still making numerous arrests of rioters. No more fighting has been reported and the government officials think the trouble is over.



# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## PALMER'S IMPROVEMENTS AT WAGON WHEEL GAP

Special to the Gazette.

Creed, Colo., April 5.—Few people in Colorado are aware of the vast improvements that are being made at Wagon Wheel Gap, or the name of the man who is making them. Long ago General Palmer became impressed with the grandeur and beauty of this mountain spot as well as its health-giving water and air, for he is known that the hot springs at Wagon Wheel Gap contain the most healing properties for kidney, liver and stomach affections of any waters in the state.

General Palmer is spending somewhere between \$50,000 and \$60,000 in putting the resort in splendid condition. He is building practically a new hotel out of the Hot Springs hotel, he is building cottages around the grounds, he is laying the most complete and perfect water and sewer systems, he is building a new and commodious bath house, and he is beautifying the grounds around the hotel.

The work will be completed and the hotel and cottages will be open to the public on the 1st day of June.

All will be under the able management of Mr. J. C. McClelland, who has had the Hot Springs hotel for several years. Mr. McClelland has made the Hot Springs hotel and Wagon Wheel Gap famous all over the country and with his increased facilities for doing business, he will extend their fame into foreign lands, for he is one of the best and most popular hotel men in the west.

Wagon Wheel Gap is not an aristocratic resort for fashionable women to display Paris gowns, but it is one of the most beautiful and inspiring spots on earth where one can obtain absolute rest and quiet amidst the grandest of natural scenery and with every comfort a first-class hotel can afford.

The fishing at Wagon Wheel Gap is unexcelled. For years busy men of letters, in the professions, and in charge of great enterprises have come here for rest and recreation. It was a favorite resort of the late Dr. J. E. Eschinger of Denver. John Sebastian, general passenger agent of the Rock Island road, comes here almost every year. This year George Gould will spend several weeks at the Hot Springs hotel. The plans for the hotel and cottages are being prepared by Architect McLaren of Colorado Springs.

### C. F. & I. CONTROL.

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, April 5.—J. C. Osgood and his associates retain and always have held the controlling stock in the C. F. & I. stock for the past ten years. This is authentic and can be perfectly relied on as being the true situation. J. C. Osgood is chairman of the board of directors, with a view of being the largest stockholder in the company.

The late rumor circulated by newspapers stating that the control in C. F. & I. stock has been changing hands between certain eastern capitalists, is unfounded, and it remains to be seen whether eastern capital will ever secure the controlling stock. The C. F. & I. steel mill plant in Pueblo is the only one west of Chicago and St. Louis, giving the plant a market radius of 1,000 miles. To this is added the fact that the C. F. & I. own all coal and iron workings of any consequence in Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, which means foundation and permanence for the company. Mr. J. C. Osgood has plans of expansion marked for the future of the steel plant, as well as the growth and general expansion of the company's enterprises, which will make the steel mills in Pueblo the largest in the country.

### CONFIDENCE AT DEBEQUE.

Special to the Gazette.

Debeque, April 5.—Drilling continues in the Blaine well day and night regardless of the weather. At intervals of a little over an hour the gas forces out a great gust of water and oil but when the drillers notice symptoms of an outburst they put out the lamp and the rig is hoisted. After the rush of gas is out the lamps are relighted and work resumed.

The drill is pounding regularly at the Swan well, although the water is troublesome. After 82 feet of dry hole the Winchester well struck plenty of water and operations are suspended until the arrival of enough casing to reach the bottom. The Winchester well is down about 200 feet and has not yet encountered water. Being on much higher ground than other wells water is not expected until a depth of several hundred feet is reached. Just as soon as a certain part of the tools arrive the Star rig will be at work on the Blair McMillin No. 2 just north of town. That will probably be next Tuesday. The Buckley eye people expect to resume operations next Tuesday or Wednesday and work continuously. The Home rig is not yet completed but work is being prosecuted on it. The Curtis rig is up but the machinery is delayed somewhere. A large quantity of oil continues to flow out with the water from the Swan well and the Blaine well, but it is not expected that the Buckley will be paying propositions at present depths.

W. I. Weaver, formerly of Pennsylvania, but now operating at Florence, looked over the Blaine well and expressed a very favorable opinion of it. After becoming acquainted with the log of the Swan well he said that he had no doubt that the next sand encountered in that well will prove to be a heavy producer of oil. In fact every man at all conversant with oil fields who has inspected the various wells here has expressed the same opinion. None of the wells have yet reached the depth of the Arnold or McKenzie at Boulder, although considerable flows of oil have been secured. By those best informed it is thought that rich oil sand will be reached within a distance of 1,500 feet which is comparatively shallow.

Material for numerous derricks is arriving but by previous so that the showing is good but it will not get here after a while and the rigs will go up. Part of the machinery for two rigs has arrived and will be placed as soon as the balance arrives.

The feeling here is as confident as ever.

### HIRSCHY WON THE GREAT HANDICAP.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Kansas City, Mo., April 5.—H. C. Hirschy, with a handicap of 29 yards, today won the great American handicap, and thus became the champion wing shot of America. The last man to stand up with him in the shoot-out of the 14 men who had clear scores yesterday was C. C. Spencer of St. Louis, also a 29-yard man, who finally failed to kill his 53rd bird, a towering over-goner. Spencer will receive second money, R. O. Helges of Dayton, O., third, J. D. Pollard of Chicago, fourth, and J. L. Owen of Ushing, Oklahoma, fifth.

The race, which was for 25 birds, proved to be one of the most sensational in the annals of shooting sports. The shoot-out today began with bright and clear weather but with a hard wind blowing. In the second round two men dropped, a third missed out in the third, three lost in the fourth, and more in the seventh, one in the 11th and another in the 14th. Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, was one of the first men to quit, and Helges after making many sensational shots, lost

### OIL STRUCK IN KEYSTONE.

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, Colo., April 5.—The Keystone Oil company opened a 150-barrel well three miles south of here early this morning, and the Columbia Crude Oil company of Trippe Creek opened a body of oil nearby at about the same time. The Keystone well is only 1,600 feet deep, and the large production of the well is something new in this section. The oil is not usually opened so shallow. When the oil was tapped it came up in the hole 600 feet. Colorado Springs men are among the stockholders. On account of the big strike the stock advanced from three cents to thirteen cents.

The Columbia well will be put down to the oil encountered there not being enough to pay. Springs men are also interested in this.

The third car of oil from the McKenzie well arrived from Boonville, Pa., yesterday. When one more car arrives the test will be made at the United refinery.

A party of Denver oil men arrived tonight. They are interested in the Florence Consolidated Oil company, and will hold a meeting tomorrow to decide upon the future workings of the company.

### AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

Washington, April 6.—The department of agriculture has issued a statement of foreign trade of the United States in agricultural products. It shows that during the fiscal year 1901 foreign countries purchased American farm products to the value of \$522,000,000, representing an increase of 10 per cent over 1900. Compared with the record for 1900 they show an increase of over \$100,000,000.

Our agricultural imports, on the other hand, disclose a considerable falling off when contrasted with the trade of the year preceding. The various products of agriculture received from foreign sources during 1901 had an aggregate value of \$35,000,000, or \$23,000,000 less than in 1900.

In comparison with the value of our agricultural imports, our agricultural exports show the exceptionally large excess of \$580,000,000.

It is further shown that, owing to the fact that our import and export trade with Hawaii and Puerto Rico was not included as previously in the foreign commerce returns of the statistics for that year and the year preceding is not altogether satisfactory, and that, to make an accurate comparison of our total agricultural imports and exports for 1901 and the year before, the 1901 figures should be increased to the extent of our trade with Hawaii and Puerto Rico, but complete statistics as to the value of the products of agriculture extended in that trade during 1901 were not to be had. In 1901 our agricultural imports from Hawaii and Puerto Rico were valued at about \$24,000,000, and our agricultural exports to those islands at about \$5,000,000.

The leading items among our agricultural imports for 1901 were sugar, coffee, hides and skins; silk, vegetable fibers, fruits and nuts, tobacco, wool, tea, wine and cocoa, vegetable oils, distilled spirits, seeds, vegetables and spices; the combined value of these items amounting to about \$38,000,000.

### DURING 1901 FOR THE FIRST TIME

In several years our exports of cotton exceeded in value our exports of breadstuffs. After cotton and breadstuffs, which held the first and second places in our agricultural export trade, meat products formed the largest item. Additional exports of leading importance as named in the order of their value were live animals, tobacco, vegetable oils, oil cake and oil cake meal, fruits and nuts, dairy products and seeds. These ten items comprised in value 97 per cent of our total shipments of farm products for 1901.

### MAY POSTPONE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, April 6.—John Barrett, commissioner-general to Asia for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, left Chicago tonight for San Francisco, en route to the orient. As Mr. Barrett has just returned from Washington, where he had accepted the diplomatic correspondence with foreign governments on world's fair prospects and as he has also been in recent conference with the fair officials at St. Louis, the following statement made by him tonight in reference to the reports as to a possible postponement of the St. Louis exposition, has special significance.

### "THE WORLD'S FAIR MANAGEMENT

at St. Louis has been bending every energy to have the exposition open promptly in 1903, but grave conditions have arisen which it cannot control and for which it is not responsible. Nearly all of the foreign governments have unofficially notified the United States government or the world's fair management that it is a physical impossibility for them to be credibly represented at St. Louis in 1903. On the other hand, while the majority of them have accepted for 1903, and will do the best they can, they have informally intimated that if the exposition is postponed they will endeavor to surpass even what they did at Chicago and Paris.

"As the success of the world's fair, as a great international exposition, must depend largely on foreign participation, it can be seen that this is a most serious situation. It is the duty of congress now to the exposition officials can overlook. In short, if the world's fair at St. Louis is postponed it will be done largely in deference to the wishes of foreign nations. For instance, the Japanese government has informally notified me that Japan will welcome postponement, and will participate accordingly, because in 1903 the great exposition is to be held at Osaka, which will interfere with the worthy representation at St. Louis, but in 1904 the best of the Osaka exhibits could be brought to St. Louis."

### GOHLAN IS AT THE HEAD.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, April 5.—The president today signed a pardon in the case of Capt. Jos. B. Gohlman, who lost 11 numbers in his grade some years ago as a result of an unusually sharp letter written by him to the detail officer at the army department. One of the captains at the battle of Manila Bay, Capt. Gohlman was advanced so as to make a good deal of the ground lost. The president's action today makes up the rest of the ground and places him at the head of the list of captains, along with Captain Sands. At the retirement of Admiral Farquhar both will become rear admirals.

Capt. Gohlman is carried as an additional number in grade and thus his advancement will not interfere with the promotions of the captains below him.

President Roosevelt's action was influenced strongly by a letter from Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, the new chief of the bureau of navigation, who, among others, earnestly urged the pardon to Capt. Gohlman of the lost numbers.

### HEAVY LOSS FOR CANADIANS.

(By Associated Press.)

Klerksdorf, Transvaal, April 6.—Details received of the battle at Doornbaat farm, March 31, in which the British had three officers and 24

## Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I was feeling all right again."

Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about the grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

men killed and 16 officers and 131 men wounded, while the Boers had 137 men killed or wounded, show that quite 2,000 Boers opened a strong attack from different points, with three guns and a pom-pom. This attack was made at a moment when the British were left behind and the Boers were in charge of a Canadian contingent and were galloping across the open plain with the intention of capturing a Boer camp which had been discovered five miles ahead. The British retired steadily, and having dismounted, opened a return fusillade on the Boers. While the luggage in charge of the Canadians was sent for, the British formed a camp and started digging trenches.

The shelling of the Boers stamped the mules and caused confusion, but otherwise it was not very effective, as many shells failed to explode.

The Canadian front was attacked in strong numbers, but they gallantly repelled every attempt made by the Boers to break through. One party of the Canadians fought until all were killed and wounded, and the last man of this party, although mortally wounded, emptied two bandoliers of cartridges at the enemy and then broke his rifle.

The fighting was severe and general for fully three hours, but after the British had entrenched and the guns got into action the forces repelled numerous and determined attempts made by the Boers to break through the line of the Boer leaders.

Toward night the fire gradually ceased and the Boers retired. The British then telegraphed for aid and further entrenched their camp for the night, to await the arrival of General Kitchener, but the Boers made no attempt to renew the attack.

### By Associated Press.

Ottawa, April 6.—A cablegram from Cape Town, South Africa, to Lord Minto, gives the following lists of casualties among the Canadian troops in the engagements at Hart river:

SERGEANT JOHN CAMPBELL, PERRY, Guelph.

PRIVATE W. T. PETERS, Cranbrook, B. C.

CORPORAL SHERRITT, Guelph.

PRIVATE W. VOLLWORTH, Revelstoke, B. C.

PRIVATE M. G. HUSTIN, London.

PRIVATE C. EVANS, London.

PRIVATE W. P. K. MILLIGAN, Peterboro.

Since dead:

PRIVATE A. A. WEST, Montreal.

PRIVATE D. CAMPBELL, Brandon, Manitoba.

Dangerously wounded—Corporal F. S. McL. Howard, Montreal; Private S. M. Egan, Cranbrook, B. C.; Private J. C. Grafton, Cranbrook, B. C.

Severely wounded—Sergeant A. Milne, Calgary, N. W. T.; Shoelag Smith, W. H. Hunter, Winnipeg; Private C. Fisher, Nelson, P. E. I.; Private L. Shelton, Moosemin, N. W. T.; Private F. B. Hodges, Verdun, Manitoba; Private F. W. Denney, Calgary, N. W. T.

Slightly wounded—Sergeant C. Rothman, Brandon, Manitoba; Sergeant Thomas Western, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba; Private A. Fortey, Winnipeg; Private J. Simms, Nelson, P. E. I.; Private P. Pheny, Rossland, B. C.; Private Alexander McDonald, Fort Steele, B. C.; Private Harris, Halifax, N. S.; Private G. N. Bessmanger, Halifax, N. S.

Field hospital, severely wounded—J. G. Gunn, London.

The list is not complete.

### BRITISH CAMP CORRESPONDENCE.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, April 5.—The state department made public the correspondence that has so far taken place between the United States government and the governor of Louisiana, concerning the latter's statement touching the shipment of livestock and supplies for the British army in South Africa from Chalmette, La. There are three principal letters and a number of appendices. The principal letters are one from the governor of Louisiana, dated March 29, touching the conditions at Chalmette; a reply from the secretary of war dated April 1, announcing that he had ordered an investigation (which will be made by an army officer), and a long opinion from the attorney general on the legal points involved in the Chalmette shipments.

### GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

Governor Heard's letter already has been outlined in the press dispatches. He begins with a statement that he had received from the mayor of New Orleans a copy of a letter from Secretary Hay calling his attention to a threat of Samuel Pearson to "commit a breach of the peace in New Orleans," and referring that letter to the mayor for consideration. Mr. Pearson's letter is one heretofore published, dated at New Orleans, February 24, and addressed to Chalmette, calling attention to the condition of affairs at New Orleans and Chalmette.

### The mayor transmitted this

correspondence to the governor of the state on the ground that the acts complained of were permitted in the parish of St. Bernard, out of the jurisdiction of the city authorities. The governor immediately wrote to Sheriff Nunez of the parish in regard to the matter. The sheriff's reply, a part of the governor's letter, is dated at St. Bernard, La., February 28. He reports concisely that mules and horses were being loaded at Chalmette for the British government, either directly or indi-

## ROUTE THROUGH COLORADO OF DENVER & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, April 2.—Another step toward the construction of the Denver & Northwestern railway was taken today when an amendment to the incorporation papers of the company was filed with the secretary of state, showing the course of the road through Colorado to Hot Sulphur Springs. According to the papers filed today the course will be as follows:

By the most feasible route from the city of Denver to the town of Arvada and thence by the most feasible route, following in a general westward direction up Coal Creek canon, thence by the most feasible route up Coal Creek valley to the valley of the South Boulder creek, thence following westward along or near South Boulder creek and its tributaries in Boulder and Gilpin counties and through or near the town of Rollinsville in Gilpin county to a point upon the main range or continental divide about two miles north of James Peak, thence through and across the continental divide, westwardly to the valley of the Fraser river, thence down the valley of the Fraser and Grand rivers to Hot Sulphur Springs in Grand county.

The papers filed today also stated that branch lines are to be built from Denver to Boulder, Louisville, Greeley, Golden, Littleton and to the mouth of the Platte canon. Branch lines will also be built from a point near Rollinsville on the main line of the road to Central City, Eldorado, Ward and Estes park and another branch will extend to Grand lake.

The capital stock of the company is increased to \$6,000,000.

## COLORADO DEMURRER OVERRULED

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The supreme court of the United States in overruling the demurrer filed by the state of Colorado in the suit brought by the state of Kansas to enjoin the state of Colorado from the use of the waters of the Arkansas river, decided to go into all details and evidence as to the use of water from the Arkansas river from both states, so that the merits of the controversy may be passed upon and the question of interstate use of waters be definitely and finally decided.

In the opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, the court holds, first of all, that it has jurisdiction of this nature; at the same time the court states its unwillingness to decide the question on the technicalities presented in the demurrer. The records should show on proofs all facts, circumstances and conditions of the water supply in both states in order that the court may either grant, modify or deny the relief sought, or any part thereof, by complainant's bill.

The court states that in view of the intricate questions involved, it is constrained to delay proceedings until all facts are before it relative to the water conditions in both states.

Speaking of the decision Representative Shafer said:

"While the court has overruled the demurrer of Colorado, it, however, expressly stated that it did not feel at liberty to pass upon the matters involved except after testimony is taken in the case and it reserved its opinion on all of the leading points that will arise in the litigation. Although this apparently is a defeat for Colorado's first position, yet the opinion is so reserved that it may well be said that it is as a drawn battle up to this time."

"Colorado will now be required to answer, and testimony both for the state of Kansas and for Colorado, will have to be presented to the supreme court."

rectly, but the loading was done by longshoremen of the city of New Orleans, supervised by Englishmen, who might or might not be officers of the British army. Certainly there was no one there in uniform. In conclusion the sheriff says:

"There is no such thing as a British post with men and soldiers established at Port Chalmette. So far as the recruiting of men is concerned, I am sure I can certify that it is not being done in the parish of St. Bernard. As I understand, the only men taken on the ships are the muleteers, who are employed in the city of New Orleans."

Governor Heard says it is conceded by the British officers themselves that the animals were for the British army in South Africa. Says he:

"The burghers of South Africa are making a fight for their homes and their liberty, which cannot but appeal to the sense of fair play of the American people. As the executive of the commonwealth of Louisiana, whose people have always been ardent lovers of these boys, I cannot but feel that the establishment and maintenance of war supplies for the British army upon the soil of Louisiana is a grave responsibility. These mules and horses shipped from Port Chalmette are indispensable to the operations of the British army. Hence they must be considered as contraband of war, of greater value it seems than soldiers, that England can so easily furnish from within her borders."

The governor says it is his opinion that it is the function of the national government and not of the state to enforce obedience to the neutrality laws, yet if such duty belongs to the state where the violation occurs he would not hesitate to act as the law may warrant and calls on the secretary of state for his views of the matter.

In a postscript to his letter, the governor reports the arrival in New Orleans of a British transport ship, the Stuart, an aide of the British army, on a tour of inspection of the transport service in the vicinity of New Orleans. He also incloses a number of newspaper clippings and statements from individuals as to the operations of the British re-mount service, a transcript of the proceedings in court and a number of letters from individuals protesting against the shipment of the British vice consuls, being assigned to duty by Lieut. Thompson, of the yeomanry of the British army and acting under his orders in the vicinity of New Orleans, where horses were delivered to British officers in uniform and where the men were not allowed to go ashore, "unless they were armed and joined the British army." He also alleged that the Milwaukee was commanded by army officers.

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## REMEMBER

You can get anything you may want at the lowest cash prices by sending your Mail Order Department. We have Suits, Raglans, Jackets, Gowns, Millinery, Hosiery, Shoes and House Furnishings. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

## DEFIANCE SALE ON RAGLANS AND JACKETS

You can get the best Raglan Jacket on earth for the money here. This week.

Striped jackets, just the thing at this time, house effects, chevrot cloth, etc. Sale Price—

Gilson Jackets in plain and Mohair Suits, regular \$10—

Sale Price—



## RAGLANS

1. Shower-proof cloth, Newmarket buck, bell cuff sleeve, all colors—regular \$10—

Sale Price—

2. Scotch chevrot, full back, deep cuff, regular \$10—

Sale Price—

3. Waterproof, Newmarket buck, cape, regular \$16—

Sale Price—

## DELTA'S DEPARTMENT STORE

the filing of the papers. Today's decision gives the irrigation company the right to use the land for irrigation and electric power purposes. If the company cannot get its plans, it will mean the end of one of the largest electric power plants west of the Mississippi and it also means the prevention of the building of the direct railroad line from Cripple Creek to Denver.

The supreme court also held that the Postal Telegraph company may construct telegraph lines along the right-of-way of the Union Pacific railroad. This right for the construction of its new line has been between the Postal and the Union Pacific.

The court also decided that no state or federal right of water rights on the ground supplied shall be allowed to rob the same source of supply, of its right in the matter. The case decided when the new Cache la Poudre irrigation company against the Water Supply & Storage company, of Laramie county.

Judge Mullens today rendered a decision declaring null and void that part of an accident insurance policy which declares that the policy holder must notify the company of accident within 10 days or forfeit all rights to damages. The court held that such a provision was absurd. The decision was in the case of E. O. Thompson against Phoenix Indemnity company. Thompson was working at Mexico City when he was struck on the head by a falling timber and did not regain consciousness for over 10 days after the accident happened. The insurance company was not working at Mexico City at the time and refused to pay on the ground that the 10-day notification limit had expired. The court held that Thompson was in no way responsible for the limit having expired and decided in his favor.

## DECISION IS AGAINST BURNS

By Associated Press.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 7.—Judge Green today announced to the clerk of the circuit court that his decision in the famous Doyle-Burns mining suit would be against the defendant, Burns.

and that he would over-rule the motion for a new trial, and had instructed attorneys to prepare papers for filing judgment of the \$446,000.

He at the same time will refuse a petition for an additional judgment of \$438,000 prayed for by Doyle.

## By Associated Press.

**POWELL BANK ROBBED.**

Pueblo, Colo., April 5.—The Bank of Pueblo was successfully raided last night by a party of four burglars and soon after daylight this morning two of them were caught and are in the Pueblo jail.

Pueblo is a prosperous town in sugar beet district 23 miles down the Arkansas river. Two explosions of nitroglycerine shattered the bank and the thieves slipped out on the amount of \$100 and made their escape. A grocer named McCaskey saw them running west and fired several shots without effect.

A telegram was sent to Nepesque, sending the news to the Santa Fe and Deputy Sheriff Thomas of Nepesque, hurried to the west bound passenger train just in time to board it at the Missouri Pacific crossing. He followed them into a car and with leveled shotgun and revolver held up their hands. Both men gave up the money and the men were taken to Pueblo. In their pockets were money bags marked "Bank of Pueblo" and containing nearly \$100,000.

The men gave the names of Benton, Homahan, and the latter this afternoon made a partial confession, the neither his statements nor the names they give are relied on. Homahan says that he and Scanton were the two who were caught and he was held up while the job was done. He fails to give the identity of the two men who were not caught. The bank, which is owned by J. L. Lipsey, has its loss well insured. Damage was several hundred dollars.











# FIVE MILLIONS TO BE SPENT FOR PROSPERITY THIS YEAR

## Outlook for Improvement and Growth in Colorado Springs Was Never So Good as It Is Today---Far-Sighted Business Men Spending Their Money.

Portland Mill, Construction and Extension.....	\$ 700,000
Telluride Mill, 800-Ton Plant.....	1,000,000
City Hall.....	118,000
Y. M. C. A.....	90,000
Three Hundred Houses, Average Cost \$2,000.....	600,000
Ten Houses, Average Cost \$5,000.....	50,000
Street Railway System, Including Power Plant and New Park.....	1,000,000
Prospect Lake Improvement Guaranteed This Year.....	15,000
College Science Building.....	250,000
Bridge Construction by County and City.....	40,000
Water Extension Including New Mesa Reservoir.....	133,000
No. 2 Hose House.....	2,500
Chautauqua Association, Including Auditorium.....	25,000
Road Improvement in and About Colorado Springs.....	12,000
Farm Greenhouses.....	20,000
School Extension, Colorado Springs and Colorado City.....	125,000
Methodist Church.....	75,000
Court House.....	300,000
Brick Making Plants.....	20,000
Oil Exploration, North, South, East and West of City.....	25,000
Federal Building, Appropriation Assured.....	150,000
Elks Club House, Cascade Avenue and Bijou Street.....	50,000
Business Buildings.....	50,000
Horticultural Society, Expenditure for This Year.....	2,500
Cragmoor Sanatorium, to be Built East of City.....	250,000
Short Line Bridge Over Rio Grande.....	40,000
Western League Baseball Club, Grounds, Improvements, etc.....	25,000
	\$5,197,500

Five million dollars worth of prosperity for Colorado Springs for the year 1902 is what is now in sight. Five million dollars to be expended in and about Colorado Springs this year, most of it to go to the wage-earners whose lot will be the permanent evidence of this expenditure. It is a story of which any city in the country five times as big as Colorado Springs might well be proud. It is a story that cannot be told by many, if indeed by any, other cities of 25,000.

On January 1 of this year the twelve months that had just closed were pronounced the greatest in the history of the city and it was predicted by the Gazette that the year 1902 would prove to be even greater. The figures given above are ample indication that the course of events is going to make good the prophecy.

Few people have any idea of the greatness of the city of Colorado Springs. People come here from the four corners of the earth and are impressed by the character of the city, its life and hustle, its progress toward things metropolitan, the beautiful character of its homes, the attractiveness of its streets and the unparalleled favors which the city has received at the hand of nature, and then they ask why it is that the city seems so prosperous. They see no smoke clouds overhanging the roofs of the buildings but on the contrary they doubt the veracity of the man who tells them that in viewing the summit-house on Pike's Peak they are looking through twelve or thirteen miles of space. They visit the Antlers and remark that they look for no better service west of New York City. They visit our churches and hear just as good sermons and see just as good-looking people as they ever saw anywhere.

In the above list of items there are several that are of exceptional interest. It is a showing of which any citizen of Colorado Springs may be proud. A total of five million dollars seems extraordinary but there is no question about the new investments in the city amounting to this much before the close of the year. One or two items in the above list may not materialize fully by the expiration of the year. For instance, the federal building, which is included in the list, is not yet absolutely certain, but it is practically so and should this money not come to the city this year there is no question about its being more than made up by other things not included in the above list because they are not yet known.

The Portland mill, in its present proportions, represents, or will by the time it is completed, about \$400,000. It is the intention of the company, however, to extend the construction immediately to include practically double the present capacity of the mill and this will add about \$300,000 to the investment. The Telluride mill, in its completed condition, which it is intended to bring about within a year, will have a daily capacity of no less than 800 tons of ore and will represent an investment of a million dollars.

Three hundred houses is an exceedingly low estimate on the dwellings included at an average cost of \$2,000. North, south, east and west, they are going up by the score and there are fully as many foundations making their appearance now as there are unfinished buildings to be seen. Cascade avenue, Lywynd and Broadmoor, as well as the west side and Manitou contribute to the ten houses costing an average of \$5,000 each. As a matter of fact there will be erected during the year, some of which are already in construction, apartment houses, not included in the above list at all, far exceeding in value the sum represented by this item.

The item included as street railway extension includes practically an entirely new street railway system for Colorado Springs, including power station, equipment, rolling stock, tracks and all the apparatus necessary for the proper maintenance of a system such as is being installed.

The figures on improvements at Prospect Lake are taken from the city's contract with the promoters of this resort. It is alleged by them that they will considerably exceed this amount in their expenditure.

The item of bridge construction which passes the public eye with practically no thought at all, does not do justice to the facts in this respect. The bridge on south Tejon street over the Fountain creek alone will do justice to the facts in this respect. In addition to this there is a new bridge to be put in at once at Platte avenue almost over the figure quoted. In addition to this there is a new bridge over Shook's run at Fountain over Shook's run, a new bridge over the Monument creek at the Mesa road, one over Shook's run at Fountain street, and probably one over the Monument at Audley Place. In addition to this there is a \$40,000 bridge being built by the Short Line at the intersection of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad with its Santa Fe extension.

The water extension item is covered by bond issues now under way and that for school extension is more than covered by bond issues already completed in Colorado Springs and Colorado City. \$125,000 is quoted as the total while Colorado Springs alone will spend \$100,000 at once and Colorado City on Monday contracted for \$31,000. The Chautauqua item includes the erection of the auditorium which it is intended to build this year. Should this not be done this item would probably fall to \$15,000. The item of road improvement includes the re-building of various roads in the vicinity of Colorado City and Manitou and the Garden of the Gods, also the building of the boulevard from this city to the new Austin Bluffs park which will, in itself, call for a great part of the amount named. Should the subscriptions to the Cragmoor Sanatorium fund come along as rapidly as it is believed they will, the expenditure of the amount stated for this purpose will be undertaken this year.

At any rate, from the figures given above it is apparent that five millions is a conservative estimate on the amount of money which will be spent for matters of general improvement during the present year. Colorado Springs is certainly contributing her share to the general prosperity of the state.

Let the good work go on.

# Information About Colorado

## The New Route.

A special from Delta which appeared in the Denver Post of Wednesday last, says:

A force of Denver & Rio Grande railroad surveyors is now heading for Taylor park, which would seem to settle the route of the new road. Parties who are in a position to know say that the road will be changed to standard gauge between Grand Junction and Delta and that the new road now building will be the main line between Grand Junction and Delta. The new road going via Delta, Taylor Park and Buena Vista will shorten the line very materially for transcontinental business.

The route as proposed will leave the present main line of the Rio Grande at Buena Vista, cross Cottonwood pass, come through Taylor park and thence down Taylor river to Almont, from where it will follow up the valley to Augusta mountain, which will be tunneled near the base, thus leaving a fine even grade the remainder of the way down to Delta through the mountains and Hotchkiss to Delta. The points to be urged in favor of this route, as against the present line from Salida via Fort Collins to Grand Junction, are important and numerous. First, it would remove the immense expense of operating over Marshall pass and Corral hill and through Black canon. Second, the route would be a standard gauge and gauge than the old one on account of the easier grades and generally better topography of the country. Third, it would follow up the valley to develop the wide area of rich virgin territory in the northwestern section of Gunnison county and the eastern part of Delta county, and as a consequence, create a vast amount of new traffic. Fourth, it is becoming more apparent every day that the interests of D. & R. G. and C. P. & I. Co. are conflicting in the first of the main belt, and the secured control of a large tract of coal land in the anthracite section it is quite reasonable to suppose that the road would be a source of trouble.

The importance of this projected movement to Crested Butte is incalculable. Its consummation would open up and develop the marvelous natural resources of the mountainous territory and the advantage which would accrue to the town from the inauguration of the many new enterprises, which would create a vast amount of new traffic, quickly double our population and greatly enlarge our importance as a trade center.

The following paragraph from the Delta Independent demonstrates that there is tangible evidence that the line will be constructed over this route:

"The new branch of the Denver & Rio Grande from Delta through the valley of the North Fork and thence on to Crested Butte is beginning to assume shape. Grading began at the Delta end of the line on Monday, and it is understood that as soon as the surveyors get the line ready contracts will be let all along. The contracts already let call for the completion of the line from Delta to a point across the Gunnison river near the state bridge by May 10, and also that the bridge over the river will be ready for the ties and iron at that time. Numerous small contracts will be scattered all along the line and by the time the first section already let is completed the other sections will be well on their way. This line, which will be made the main line across the state, being much the shortest, and from the immense amount of traffic in coal, fruit and other products, it will gather and handle a large volume of business. The largest body of coal in the state and probably in the west lies along the headwaters of the North Fork of the Gunnison, and the line will not only Colorado but the entire west could be supplied with the finest of both hard and soft coal."—Elk Mountain Pilot.

**Northwest Colorado.**  
The two things which have been given most consideration in the papers during the past ten days have been the change in ownership of the Colorado & Southern railroad, and the building of a new line west through Middle Park to Salt Lake. The latter is a project little known as yet, except that there is assurance that the Colorado & Southern will maintain its independence, and will be continued as a Colorado road. The project to build from the west to Salt Lake through Rout county has been the hope of the people of this state for many years. The road would be a great matter of business, and would facilitate the transportation of the state, as well as making a much shorter line between Denver and the chief city of Utah. The saving of time and distance is estimated as a distance of 100 miles and shortening of the period of travel about 10 hours. This alone would assure a large trade for the business of the state. It would also give the Burlington or Rock Island an outlet to the coast. The chief benefit would inure to the northwestern part of the state. Between the Colorado Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Rio Grande on the south and the east foothills of the Rocky mountains and Salt Lake lies a stretch of country rich in coal, oil, copper, gold and silver, as well as in other minerals found elsewhere in this state. A large part of the coal, oil, copper, gold and silver, as well as in other minerals found elsewhere in this state. A large part of the coal, oil, copper, gold and silver, as well as in other minerals found elsewhere in this state.

**Testing Beet Pulp.**  
C. J. Griffin, assistant agriculturist, and the senior class in agriculture at the State Agricultural college, are now conducting two very interesting tests in sheep feeding. For the first experiment they are using two lots of Mexican lambs, 10 in each lot. One is fed alfalfa and beet pulp and the other sugar beets and alfalfa. They will for a while be carried on this ration and the two lots will then be subdivided, making four lots in all, five sheep in each lot. Lot 1 will be fed alfalfa and beet pulp and Lot 2 will be fed alfalfa and sugar beets. Lot 3 will be given sugar beets and alfalfa, wheat and barley. Lot 4 will be fed alfalfa and sugar beets. The result of the test will show the value of beet pulp and of sugar beets in sheep feeding. Lots 1 and 2 are now being fed alfalfa and beet pulp or sugar beets, and Lot 3 is being fed alfalfa and sugar beets. The value of a straight ration of sugar beets or beet pulp, and what extent grain is of benefit when fed in connection with either the beets or pulp.—(Lovelace Reporter).

**Arkansas Valley Trolley Line.**  
Plans for a mammoth electric line stretching through the Arkansas valley, extending from La Junta to Pueblo, have just been made public. The articles of incorporation of the company were filed in Pueblo yesterday, and an application for a franchise in that city is now being considered by the city council. The company will probably apply for a right-of-way over the high-voltage Otter county line at the next meeting of the board of county commissioners. The company will have a capitalization of \$2,000,000 and it is stated that the stock is already sold. Outside capital and plenty of it is behind the proposition. The directors chosen for the

The annual meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian church was held Thursday evening. William Carlyle and W. J. Moyer were chosen as elders and Jos. S. Austin and R. B. Cassola, trustees. The congregation voted unanimously to extend a call to the Rev. J. E. Weir to become the irregularly installed pastor of the church. The call will be presented to the presbytery of Gunnison at the spring meeting, which meets in Ouray. It is understood the call will be accepted by the Rev. Mr. Weir, who has been filling the pulpit of the church since January 1.

L. J. Williams, of Montana, has purchased the fine orchard and residence of Franklin Rich on Orchard mesa, paying the sum of \$7,500. Mr. and Mrs. Rich will leave in a short time for an extended trip to the Pacific coast.

Through the efforts of Senator Henry M. Teller, Alvin K. Key, of this city, who served in the Spanish-American war in Cuba, will be admitted to the hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. Since the close of the war, Mr. Key has suffered from lung trouble, contracted while in the service.

During the past month, according to the deeds filed for record, over \$50,000 worth of realty has changed hands in Mesa county. Many of the deals made have been on fruit and ranch property, most of the purchasers being newcomers from eastern states. New in the history of city and county has there been so much activity in real estate.

M. Strouse, the pioneer clothier, has moved an old frame structure off a lot on Main street, between Third and Fourth. He will erect a handsome business block on the site at once. The work of putting in the foundation has already been started.

The past week has seen the reorganization of the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company which owns the refineries in this city. William H. Strouse, president and treasurer, and J. P. McFarland, secretary. The factory will not run the coming season, but the company will have everything in readiness for the raising of sugar beets on a large scale in the Grand valley in 1902.

Hon. J. A. Lyons, of Guthrie Center, Iowa, has taken up his permanent residence in Grand Junction. He is a man of considerable means and has purchased a site at the corner of Fourth and Road streets, where he will erect a fine two-story brick business block and engage in the general merchandise business. He has also purchased two lots on Ouray street and will build a handsome residence, for which plans have already been made.

The several oil wells in this vicinity are going down at a rapid rate. Saturday night the well of the Western Slope had reached a depth of over 1,400 feet. The White-water well is down 550 feet. In this well a quartz as hard as flint was encountered and progress has been rather slow. The well of the Monarch company is over 300 feet deep. Work at all the wells has been moving along splendidly, with no mishaps.

**BUILDING IN ALAMOSA.**

The Outlook Now for New Buildings in Alamosa This Spring and Summer Will Exceed the Number Erected in 1901.

During the year 1901 the amount of building done in Alamosa was \$23,600. This year, if all the proposed buildings are erected that are now in contemplation, and there is nothing at present to argue against them, our growing town will be advanced to at least as much as last year. The steady and substantial growth that Alamosa is now taking on is not due to any means to the report of a beet sugar factory, although it is true, that that projected enterprise has probably been one of the causes to enhance the price of land within a radius of ten miles around Alamosa, and real estate, both in and outside of our town, has been rapidly changing ownership since the first of the year.

No better criterion to go by from a business standpoint of what is transpiring in the business world than are real estate agents, men who are buying and selling lands and are engaged in the busy marts of a real estate life, and not only in Alamosa, but all over the valley. The business men are constantly kept busy, and as for Alamosa the real estate agents have the pleasure of showing—not single individuals—but large parties of easterners around who are looking for just such soil and opportunities as the San Luis valley offers.

Town property in most all of the valley towns is worth considerable more than it was three years ago. This condition has been brought about by the confidence the home people have retained in their home towns and the valley, knowing the possibilities of this great empire and never wasting an opportunity to let its light shine.

The question of interesting beet sugar people here at Alamosa has been under consideration for several months with apparently good effect, and while such a large enterprise is not landed in a day or month, yet there are many good reasons for not doubting but what work will be begun on the factory within the next few weeks.

The beet sugar industry alone will bring to the valley an added population of from three to five thousand—a class of people that will do more towards settling up vacant lands than any other class.

The theory advanced by many, who come into the valley from the east and who do not understand the situation, that we are too far from a market, can be exploded without much trouble. To all unacquainted with Colorado, Denver is supposed to be the only market available. This idea is erroneous when one stops and considers that Pueblo, which is 120 miles closer to us, and which is the gateway to southern markets, offers as many inducements to southern Colorado people—and we believe more—than does the northern city which is somewhat partial to the northern part of the state, but should manifest a neutral feeling for all.

On the west of the San Luis valley is the great mining country of the San Juan, another empire within itself. The mining class do not pretend to grow a spear of any kind of vegetable matter, but as consumers they are like other humans.

Taking into consideration the fact that the San Luis valley is surrounded by a mining country, there is a section in Colorado where a farmer can do any better towards earning a livelihood and become comfortably fixed than here.—(Alamosa Independent Journal).

If you don't want to pick up a good snap, go simply to see the wells. It will pay you as well as water. The Colorado and Southern, the only line to the oil fields. City Ticket Office, No. 15 North Tejon.

### HERPICIDE

The Latest Scientific Discovery

Is based on the principle, "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

Herpicide kills the germ that causes dandruff by digging up the scalp as they burrow their pestiferous way to the hair root, where they finally destroy the hair. Without dandruff your hair will grow luxuriantly.

**Newbro's Herpicide** stops dandruff and falling hair and starts hair growing within 10 days. One bottle will convince you of this.

For Sale at All First-Class Drug Stores.

### Some Principles of Gardening.

The phrase "landscape gardening" frightens many people unnecessarily. The idea is abroad that landscape gardening is only for the rich, and that it requires more land than plain folks have. The trouble with this statement is that it "contains a nine per cent. alloy of truth." As a matter of fact, gardening is often really expensive business. Of course, the large open country-like view, which is the glory of our large parks, requires more space than a city lot; and if one does not love gardening, and hires evergreen done, the work is very costly. On the other hand, it is wonderful to see what can be accomplished in a small city lot by a business man who likes to work an hour or two a day in the garden. Those who live in or near the country are to be envied. They can bring home the plants they like, and it need not cost them anything in cash outlay. The flora of the United States is one of the richest in the world, and some of the happiest and prettiest homes in America are surrounded by trees and shrubs procured from the immediate neighborhood. The truth is that the principles of landscape gardening are entirely applicable to city lots, suburban yards and farm homes as well as public parks and Newport "cottages."

The principles of landscape gardening are three:

1. Preserve an open central lawn.
2. Arrange masses at the sides.
3. Avoid straight lines.

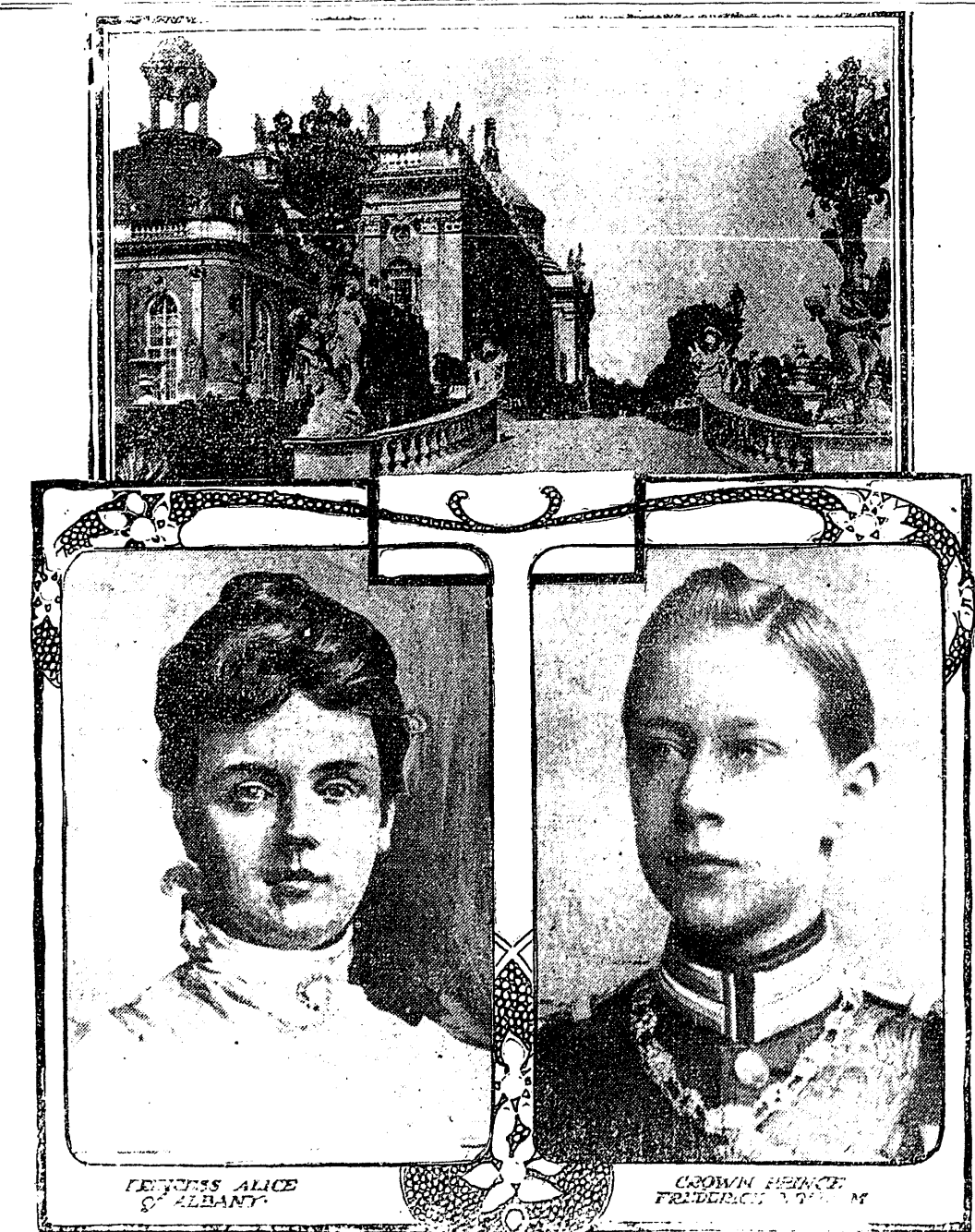
The central lawn flanked by shrubbery is the secret of landscape gardening. In making nature-like pictures with plants, the lawn is the fundamental thing. The lawn is comparable to the painter's canvas, while side-planting is the frame of the picture. If the lawn pictured on this page were not left open and uninterrupted but were filled with rare and costly trees scattered here and there, the result might be interesting to the botanist and horticulturist, but not to the artist. No artist would want to sketch it because it would not be picturesque. The sprinkling of trees to the botanist and horticulturist is a common mistake.—(William Miller of Cornell university in the Pilgrim for April).

**COLORADO MIDLAND EXCURSIONS.**  
To all points in California \$25.00, two trains a day. Colonist rates to all points in the northwest.  
Beginning April 22d, first-class fare to all California points with stop-over privileges and good local limit, \$40.00 round trip.  
March 18th, April 1st and 15th and May 6th and 20th to all points in California \$47.00, limit 21 days from date of sale.  
Call at city ticket office, No. 13 North Tejon street, and all information will be cheerfully given.  
25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.



# Congress and the Chinese Exclusion Bills

beauty and other good qualities of our native plants, and it is becoming quite common among those who are setting out their shrubbery to show a preference to those of American growth. This is as it should be. Our national pride ought to influence us to choose native plants instead of foreign ones whenever we can. Unfortunately, however, the few species that can be found at home, that we have many plants quite as desirable as foreign ones comparatively few Americans understand. They have seen the disadvantage which has existed so long in favor of imported plants and has practically crowded out our native species, and, quite naturally, they have come to the conclusion that this disadvantage must be removed by the introduction of foreign kinds. But such is definitely not the case. (Eben E. Rexford in Lippincott's April Magazine.





C. Vanderbilt Barton.

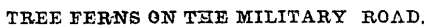
## SECOND ARTICLE.

Illustrated from  
Photographs Taken  
Especially for  
This Paper.

...the experiment of giving the right  
...franchise to this densely ignorant  
...mass of citizens will be watched with  
...anxiety. That it is a great educator  
...undeniable, but would it not have  
...been well to have educated the people

**The American Attitude.**  
The average American that one sees in Puerto Rico is as pleased with our new island possession as a child is with a new toy. He goes about with a broad smile upon his countenance and an air of proprietorship that must be intensely amusing to the Puerto Rican who has sufficient intelligence to recognize it. He also puts up with discom-

over on one another. The corner purchases almost necessary with it, or else someone else can preserve. This titles has prevented from locating in and starting lit doing this but the comparatively small



PLAZA ALFONZO XII—SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.

tract of land it is  
safety.  
probably that a visit  
to Puerto Rico  
will be thoroughly enjoyed and  
will be looked back upon as one of the  
most delightful experiences of travel  
that one can have.

The best hotel on the island is un-  
doubtedly the Hotel Frances at Ponce.  
It is kept by a French lady and the  
cooking is fair and the rooms are very  
clean.

GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE—FROM CASA BLANCA, SAN JUAN.

**Presidents Two in a Bed.**

In addition to the many other qualifications which should be possessed by every college president, the president of our state university is required to have some special gifts, says "Athletic" in the April Atlantic. Coming in contact, in his university work throughout the state, with men of all classes and of many creeds and more

terity of them work throughout the day, and they go the gallery in the evening. So much does the experience mean to them that many of them save for their suppers portions of the lunches brought in the morning to the shops and factories in which they work, and thus enabled to go directly from their work to the theater, they gain another hour in which to await the opening of the doors leading to the gallery.



# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 10,

Published Every Thursday  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE DESTINY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

**A**T THE PRESENT TIME a good many people in Colorado Springs, and some outside of it who are deeply interested in the welfare of this city, are earnestly considering the problem of its future growth and development.

The city has evidently reached a critical period in its history. Such periods have come before, and they are likely to come again, for the life of no community is characterized by gradual and uninterrupted growth. Progress along one line is succeeded by a time of rest, during which the energy of the community is manifested in a different direction, and only in this way is complete development possible.

For the past six or eight years the attention of this city has been directed to the development of our mining interests, and more particularly to that part of them which concerns the speculative activity in Cripple Creek mining stocks.

The dealings upon the mining exchange have formed only a fraction of the mining interests of Colorado Springs, and the mining interests of this city are only a part, and not the most important part, of its general resources and business.

Yet owing to the peculiar circumstances of our recent history, the dealings upon the mining exchange, and the mining business generally, have been given a prominence that they do not actually deserve, and the present depression in the speculative trading in this city, doubtless seems to many persons a much more important matter than it really is.

Leaving aside the stock speculation of our local markets, there never was a time when the general business affairs of Colorado Springs were in such a satisfactory and promising condition as they now are, but the mere fact of a change in the local business conditions, and the depression, possibly only temporary, in one of the most exciting and engrossing of our business occupations, is sufficient to direct public attention towards the general business conditions and outlook of the city.

Another reason why people are examining with unusual care what Colorado Springs has to offer, in the way of business opportunity at the present time, is the unusual activity now prevailing in other cities and parts of this state. For many years Colorado Springs has enjoyed the exceptional advantage of being the one city in Colorado that was unaffected by the hard times generally prevalent. Indeed it has seemed as though the depression elsewhere added to our prosperity and gave us an actual advantage, besides the benefit of a contrast with our less fortunate neighbors.

This condition no longer exists.

From every part of the state comes the cheerful tidings of business prosperity and rapid industrial progress. In agriculture, in mining and in manufactures, the state now seems to be fairly started upon an era of rapid progress. Colorado Springs no longer monopolizes the attention of the investor, and some of our own people are beginning to fear that it may be overlooked in favor of other newer applicants for popular attention.

The Gazette has often expressed the belief that the development of any part of the state must necessarily and inevitably be of benefit to every other section. The arguments by which this principle is supported are so clear and so convincing that there does not seem to be any room for reasonable doubt regarding them. Experience has shown time and time again that the best and surest way of building up any community is to build up the region around it with which it has direct connection. The city of Colorado Springs is certainly going to be much larger, when Colorado has a population of 2,000,000, than it is when the population barely exceeds a half million.

And this principle is particularly true of a community which has its particular and individual claims to public attention, which is not a rival of other cities in their own lines of development, and which relies for its growth and development mainly upon resources which are not possessed or utilized by others.

Colorado Springs is such a city.

It is not primarily a manufacturing city, though it has resources which will undoubtedly make it the site of most important and extensive manufacturing enterprises.

It is not a commercial city primarily, though it is so favorably situated and has such advantages in the way of railway communications, capital for investment, and established business relations with other points, that it has already built up and will develop continually large business relations with the rest of the state.

Colorado Springs has large mining interests.

It has a large coal field, bearing an inexhaustible amount of cheap and good fuel almost within its city limits. It is in close proximity to the great Cripple Creek gold district, and draws a steady and magnificent income from that source. It is probably near a good oil district, which is recommended in the highest terms by the best geological experts of the state. It has other mineral resources of clay, gypsum, limestone and building stone of unusual value.

Yet Colorado Springs is not primarily a mining city.

What then is the particular thing which distinguishes Colorado Springs from the other cities of the state, and upon which it must mainly rely for its prosperity?

The answer is not far to seek.

Colorado Springs always has been, and it will continue to be, the best place to live in of any city in the west, if not in the entire country.

A great many people have already found it to be so, and have shown the genuineness of their conviction by establishing their residence here, even though the choice was open to them of many other places in the state and outside of it.

The elements that enter into this superiority of our city are numerous and complex. They date back to the time when Colorado Springs was first established, and they have formed a most important part in the growth and development of it ever since.

The salubrity and charm of the climate in winter as well as in summer, the moral tone of the community, and the absence of much that is objectionable in most American cities, the excellence of our educational institutions, which will continue to be more and more an important factor in the life of our city, the character of the population, which offers to all, social surroundings not surpassed anywhere, the thorough equipment in everything that modern science, art and skill can suggest for increasing the comfort and pleasure of our residents, are among the many reasons why people are drawn to Colorado Springs, and why, when they once get here, they are held as others have been before them, in the number of our permanent inhabitants.

Colorado Springs has no reason to feel any jealousy of the growth and progress of any city or section of the state. The building up of Denver, Pueblo, Boulder, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction or any other city in the state is a benefit and not a detriment to this city and its business interests.

Whatever may be the growth of the other parts of the state, Colorado Springs will undoubtedly draw from them a large amount of profitable business, so long as it continues to preserve its individual quality, and the characteristic energy and enterprise of its people.

The only danger that exists is that our own citizens may lose sight of the opportunities that are open to them, and may neglect to take advantage of local and general situations in such a way as to make the most of the splendid opportunities before us. Of that the Gazette has little fear.

In another column this morning we print a detailed list of improvements, showing the expenditure in the present year of more than five millions of dollars in Colorado Springs and vicinity. These figures, and the facts that accompany them are an incontestible proof of the rapid development of the city, and an evidence that our citizens are not falling behind in the general march of Colorado improvement. Many of these undertakings, such as the mills, the electric railway extensions, and others, involve a large amount of other expenditures and improvements.

They indicate the rapid growth in population, the beginning of many new enterprises, an extension of business and a general activity that must continue and produce beneficial effects for a long time.

A healthy, vigorous growth is evident in every part of the city, and no one familiar with local conditions need have any doubt as to the prosperity of the city for many months to come.

It is of the highest importance and a proper source of profound satisfaction that many of so large a part of these expenditures and improvements are along the lines that experience has shown to be for the most permanent benefit of the community and the most natural and assured lines of our progress.

The greatest resource of Colorado Springs in the past has been the character, the intelligence, the capital, the acquaintance, the past experience, the boundless faith and the tireless energy of the men and women who have made their homes here, and have devoted themselves to the building up of a city whose like does not exist in the west, and whose equal in all that counts for genuine happiness and contentment is not to be found anywhere in the world.

This same resource exists today, and in it is the best promise for the future.

With natural advantages equaled by few and surpassed by none, with an accumulated store of improvements and accomplishments equaled by few resort cities in the country, and by none in the Rocky Mountain region, with a population drawn from the best sources of the United States and foreign lands, with abundant capital and unfailing energy, the destiny of Colorado Springs is determined by the accomplishments of the past and assured by the unfailing opportunities of the future.

The progress of Colorado will not cease until this state with a population exceeded in number by only a few American commonwealths, will take its place in the forefront of American civilization, and Colorado Springs for all time will preserve its proud position as the best residence and resort city in the west, a leader in everything that tends toward the material and intellectual welfare of the state and the nation, a city with a distinct individual character, and one in which its citizens may forever take the same degree of pride and satisfaction that they now delight to feel and to make manifest.

### AN ISSUE OF THE FUTURE.

**I**T IS ALREADY apparent that the Cuban question will not pass out of the American political arena when the government of that island is turned over to the Cubans on May 20. Already there is a strong influence at work in the United States to shape public sentiment towards annexation, and we are assured that a large number of influential Cubans are desirous that the independent Cuban government shall follow the example of Texas and serve only as a transition stage from one sovereignty to another.

And it is equally evident that discussion of the matter in the United States is not going to be characterized by the calmness and reasonableness that should prevail. Politics and selfish interests will be considered, and the clamor of them will overwhelm at times the discussion of the real interests of Cuba and the United States.

It is unfortunate that this is so. There are many

reasons why the experiment of Cuban self-government should be fairly and freely tried, and it would be well for the United States if the discussion for or against annexation should be postponed until after the results of that experiment shall be made known.

Yet already we hear that the Democrats will try to find in Cuba the political lifebelt that they have sought in vain from Pretoria on the east to Manila on the west, and on the other hand we are assured that the Republicans will not be caught napping and that they do not propose to allow the Democrats to pick any of the fruit from their cherry trees.

The political leaders of both parties need to be informed that the people are not ready to decide for or against Cuban annexation. It is certainly too soon to take it for granted that the United States is ready to accept the responsibilities of a Cuban state or territory, and it is too soon to declare that our nation will refuse admission to the Cubans if they desire it.

The Cuban cherries are not ripe, and it is well to

keep in mind that the trees belong to someone else than ourselves.

The best thing for the United States, the best thing for Cuba, and unquestionably the best thing for the American political leaders is to forget Cuba for as long a time as we can. Give the Palma government a fair chance. Do not mislead the Cubans with the false idea that the Americans are waiting to gobble them up the first time they stumble in the path. Do not delude them with the belief that they are of such priceless value to this great republic that we will fly to their rescue as the first flutter of a signal of distress.

Give Cuba a fair chance.

Make the experiment of independent self-government for Cuba something more than a sugar coated sham. Give Cuba a clear field, and time enough for the newly hatched republic to grow a few feathers before declaring that it cannot stand the climate.

And then if Cuba desires annexation let the subject be fairly and deliberately discussed, with something else than politics and sugar in mind, and do not jump at the conclusion that this Anglo-Saxon republic is going to extend the area of its negro problem and its roll of un-American citizenship whenever it is asked to do so.

### THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF THE SHORT LINE AND THE INDEPENDENT MILLS TO COLORADO SPRINGS AND CRIPPLE CREEK.

**T**HE STATEMENT issued on Monday by President Burns of the Portland Gold Mining company justifies the passing of the usual dividend of that company for sound business reasons. The necessity of curtailing the production because of exorbitant treatment charges is assigned as the chief reason.

President Burns declares:

This conclusion was arrived at purely as a business proposition, on account of the temporary curtailment of production at the mine, which in turn was made necessary by the increase of already excessive treatment charges exacted by the mill and smelter trust, and restrictions on shipments of ore imposed by them, together with the unjust system of sampling adopted by the smelters whereby only one-fifth of an ore shipment is crushed for sampling purposes.

But besides giving a sound business reason for passing the usual dividend, this statement has another aspect, which is of great and far-reaching importance.

It emphasizes and makes clear the fact to which this paper has frequently called attention:

THE MAINTENANCE OF AN INDEPENDENT RAILWAY OUTLET AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDEPENDENT WORKS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ORES ARE OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE MINE OWNERS AND THE PEOPLE OF THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT, AND OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

If it were not for the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Short Line, the great railway combination that so long held the people of the district by the throat would have uncontrolled sway over them. They could dictate to the people of the district what they must pay as charges upon every pound of merchandise and supplies brought into Teller county, and their avarice would be limited only by the cost of hauling freight in wagons from outside points. That this is no exaggerated statement is shown by the fact that freight was so hauled in competition with the railroads before the Short Line was built.

The same railway combination, if it were not for the Short Line, could fix upon the mine owners a tariff schedule on ore of whatever the traffic would bear. They could curtail production to suit their own interests, and they presumably would be again, as they were before, guided only by their own interests in handling the business of the district.

If it were not for the Portland mill, the Telluride Reduction mill, and other independent establishments, the miners and mine owners of the district would be helpless in the grasp of the smelter trust whose present purpose seems to be to swell its own receipts without any proper regard to the interests of the mining districts of this state, or to the building up of the mining industry.

The Portland company is not the only one to suffer from the exactions of the smelter trust. Many, if not all, of the producing mines, not only in the Cripple Creek district but throughout the state, are hampered in their work by the exactions of the smelter combine, and the effect of its operations is the exact opposite of what is being earnestly striven for by the chambers of commerce, newspapers and all other public-spirited organizations and individuals throughout the state.

While they are doing everything in their power to promote prospecting and development, to increase production, and to keep Colorado in the front rank of the mining states, the smelter trust is pursuing the short-sighted policy of charging heavier rates than the products of the mines will justify.

President Burns' report would indicate that the smelter trust is pursuing an unwise policy with the producing mines of the state. Its management is in the hands of such able and progressive men that we shall be surprised if it continues a policy which in any way reduces the output of Colorado mines.

The Portland Mining company is especially fortunate in two ways. It will have in the near future a magnificent milling equipment of its own, which will render it independent of any trust or combine that is or may be formed. Its owners also control a large part of the capital stock of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Short Line. No doubt they fully appreciate the benefits to themselves of the maintenance of the independent reduction works, and the independent railroad.

But there is some danger that the general public may overlook the importance of these matters.

The passing of the independent mills into the hands of the smelter trust, and the sale of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Short Line would be the worst blow that could be given to the general interests of Colorado Springs and the Cripple Creek district.

### WATERSHED LANDS.

**A** BILL is pending in congress permitting the city of Colorado Springs to purchase certain lands on Pike's Peak and draining into the Seven Lakes basin, which is now a part of the water system of Colorado Springs.

The purchase of this land would add nothing whatever to the water rights already belonging to the city, but it would give us a better right than we now have to preserve our supply from impurity.

The bill should be passed by congress, and there is no reasonable ground for objection to it by anyone, for the reason, as already stated, that it does not increase our water rights nor lessen those of any one else.

Colorado Springs already owns a large area higher up on the Peak, which it was permitted to purchase by similar special acts of congress.

It is to the interest of every water user on the Pike's Peak watershed to preserve the water in the highest possible purity, and that is the only purpose of the pending bill.

### AN ABSOLUTE FIZZLE.

**T**HE PREPOSTEROUS STORY presented to congress by the Democratic leader of the house, in regard to the alleged bribery of prominent Americans, falls all the flatter because of the promptness with which Republicans have demanded a full investigation of the charges, and the willingness of the Republican newspapers generally to wait and see whether there was anything in them before denouncing them as an unmitigated falsehood and absurdity.

Walter Wellman, the well-known Washington correspondent of the genuinely independent Chicago Record-Herald thus sums up the situation:

The Christmas sensation will not last till Easter. In fact, it has already flattened out. Today's Congressional Record contained a reprint of Captain Christmas' so-called secret report to the Danish government, and it has been carefully read by senators and representatives. On every side there is amazement that a representative in congress, a man who claims to be the leader of a political party, like Mr. Richardson, should have the temerity to bring to the attention of the house and of the world such a flimsy and ridiculous tale. Stuff which conservative newspaper correspondents refused to publish because of its wildness, this political leader takes up and flaunts before the world as a sample of the morals of public men in this country.

Examination of Christmas' story as told by himself reveals precisely the state of affairs set forth in last night's dispatches to The Record-Herald. He was an adventurer, pure and simple. In the beginning he did have a tacit arrangement with the Danish minister of foreign affairs to come to this country and sound the American government. But Secretary Hay very early took the ground that he would have no dealings with any but accredited representatives of the Danish government, and so informed the Danish minister. Christmas therefore had no standing here, and the crafty Danes, having made use of him as long as suited their purpose, also dropped him. Christmas became hard up, and for some months was nearly destitute.

His so-called revelations of corruption on the part of American statesmen and newspapers amount to nothing at all. It is doubtful if the committee appointed by the house to investigate his charges will call any witnesses. There is nothing to investigate. Christmas admits in his story that he was himself corrupt. He trumped up a story that the German government wanted to gain possession of the Danish islands in order to interest the United States. His talk of arrangements to bribe American public men and newspapers were designed merely to get money out of the Danish government. He claimed that he was promised 10 per cent of the purchase price by a former Danish minister, and his alleged revelations of the crookedness of American senators and representatives was a part of his scheme to collect the 10 per cent. He used the name of Abner McKinley, though the lawyer who formerly represented Christmas in New York says that peculiar individual never met Abner McKinley.

All his other sensations are of an equally trivial and baseless sort. Christmas admits that he was dismissed from the Danish navy after being court-martialed, and tells how Secretary Hay and others advised him to leave Washington. He left. His value as a witness may be judged from one statement which he makes:

"Senator Lodge is the only public man I met in America who could not be bribed."

The entire story is so ridiculous that no further time need be wasted over it. It should never have been brought before the house, and Representative Richardson, in his anxiety to make political capital, has blundered sadly.

### A CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

**I**T IS THE general opinion that the defeat of Senator Jones in the Arkansas primaries is an event of national political importance.

Mr. Jones was the chairman of the Democratic national committee in both of the Bryan campaigns, and he is generally recognized as a leading representative not only of Bryan but also of Bryanism. So long as he remains at the head of the national committee it is doubly difficult to dispossess the party of those dreams recently diagnosed by Grover Cleveland, Polit. Doc. And so long as Senator Jones is in the senate it is so much harder to manage the party affairs in the way that the eastern, anti-silver Democrats think they ought to be managed.

The removal of Senator Jones from congress facilitates the removal of Chairman Jones from the national committee, both of which events are regarded by the Gorman wing of the Democratic party as essential preliminaries to the re-establishment of the party fortunes.

The Bryanites, in Arkansas and elsewhere, will undoubtedly find abundant local explanations for Mr. Jones' defeat, but it is true, nevertheless, that he is a most serious obstacle in the way of Democratic re-organization, and his removal from the field will make the task of the Gorman men much easier.

Whether it will add to Democratic strength in the west remains to be seen. Ordinarily one would feel sure that it would not, but so many queer things have happened in Colorado and elsewhere that it is hard to say what effect events will have upon our voters.

### JUSTICE FOR CAPTAIN COGHLAN.

**A**S PREDICTED some weeks ago in these columns by a Washington special, President Roosevelt has consummated an act of justice to Captain Coghlan by restoring him to his former rank among the captains of the navy. This puts Captain Coghlan in the immediate line of promotion, and he will receive his commission as rear admiral before the middle of this month.

This restoration of Captain Coghlan to his former rank, which he lost temporarily for a trifling offense, is an injustice to no one and cannot be fairly criticised, even by the friends of those who have superseded him for several years.

Captain Coghlan's record of service is not surpassed by that of any captain on the list, and it is a matter of satisfaction, not only to his friends, but to the impartial well-wishers of the navy, that he has been restored to his proper rank.

President Roosevelt deserves to be commended for taking this step in favor of one who fully deserves it.

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The enterprise shown by the Colorado Springs Gazette is something of more than usual merit. We venture to say that there is not another town of its size in the United States that has as good a paper.—(The Arvada Citizen).  
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### President Eliot on New York.

President Eliot of Harvard, shortly after his return from New York, one's impression of the city is one of a squalor and absolute ugliness. This has been heralded far and wide, and an important part of the city is in some occult, and perhaps the casual observer. The matter is that the accuracy of the Harvard president's judgments depends entirely upon what part of the city he visited and in what precise locality he did his sight-seeing. If his three days were spent in that charming section of the city he indicts known as "Hell Kitchen," he chooses pretty near to telling the truth, for there, in all science not much thereabouts that suggests beauty or hopefulness, though, virtue. So, too, if he spent his time among the sweat-shops and overcrowded tenements of the east side, he certainly has hit the nail on the head, but in neither case has he a scholar from the tree-clad highways of Cambridge the right to say that because the city is ugly, therefore it is ugly, and a redeemable mean of countenance could point out to Dr. Eliot certain quarters even of beautiful Cambridge that are redolent of roses, and far removed from ideals of beauty. Beauty from the East. Equally convincingly, too, could we take Dr. Eliot in tow for three days and show him the ways even in the most unpromising of Greater New York, that would bear the impress of grandeur, let alone beauty, upon his mind. The real truth of the matter is that in many respects New York is as beautiful a city as can be found outside of Paris, and certainly less ugly and squalid than London, and no more given to the external foibles of great cities than Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, or any other of the great capitals of the world. As for the matter that the Harvard president has perhaps found his criterion of course at a period when streets are deep with snow and slush and mud when the skies are overcast, and the ways leading to the bowels of the earth are being constructed, beauty apt to be coy in divulging herself to the mind of the philosopher and scholar should make allowances for these things before handing down judgments as finalities. Dr. Eliot has such a mind, our conclusion may be that his three days of sight-seeing were spent riding up and down Broadway, and that his idea of life as it is lived in the metropolis were gained from the occasional glimpses he caught thereof from the train windows into the second-story apartments en route.—(Harper's Weekly).

### Inventions Awaiting the Touch of Genius.

For every ingenious young American rich prizes are waiting, not only for discoveries, but also for little things, simple improvements on the things we have. Whatever occupation he may choose, he will find that the ceiling is not so high as it seems, and that the door is not so better. For the men who have thought new things, however simple, there have been, in recent years in America, no material rewards. Such a man was the ward Augustus, who, when he was a millionaire, his father was the blacksmith in Jamestown, N. Y., in the last century. Harvey saw how the work of forging small things was an art and sought to do it by the saving machinery. He became the king in screw machinery and automatic machinery. He revolutionized screw-making. The gimlet-pointed screw was his last important discovery, was an armor-making process which bears his name. He took out 70 patents—more than for a life of 70 years, but he did not rush to the patent office with each half-conceived idea. No fortune was more honestly earned or justly deserved than his. Like many other inventors, he showed his fellow men how to prosper.

Concentrate your mind on the subject, need inventions for five minutes and you can think of a dozen things, any one of which would make its inventor rich beyond the dreams of avarice. To give a list of all the inventions that are made in this year, 1902, would be beyond man's power, but it is possible to indicate the paths which practical inventors are following. The suggestions here given were gathered by the inventor from some of some of the leading English and American technical journals, from prominent patent solicitors, from manufacturers, scientists, engineers and workers in many occupations. Each of these hints is, doubtless, suggested by other needed hints to imaginative minds.—(Franklin's) Forbes in April Success.

### A Goddess in Black.

"Diane," the heroine of John S. D. Putnam's "Indian Love Novel," in the April Lippincott, is thus picturesquely described:

"She was in spotless white. Her hair was done in a great loose knot, just above her forehead, held the true hair close and brought out her remarkable features in striking severity. Her neck was decorated with a long string of minute silver beads, falling over her shoulders, and she wore a pair of On her wrists jingled bangles of silver coins; and the silver, in all the glint of newness, and the plain skin bleached to dazzling whiteness and against the fine sand-like texture of her skin, her hair close over her other women. Surely she was both priestess, a goddess in black, the personification of youthful strength, beauty of form, and agile grace. Her gown, good fitted close over her and the modulation of her hair and the movement of her thighs attracted furtive glances from the men as all bowed their reverence."

### As the World Wags.

The man who has an income of \$9,000 a year, and spends every cent of it on his wife and family and friends, a good fellow, and is blessed by every body, even after he has died, and is not a cent to keep his children in school to save his wife from going to work, their bread and butter, or to pay bills scattered around the town. I once saw a good fellow with the reputation of living only for his family. The man who takes \$1,000 a year off his wife's back in clothes and \$1,000 a year off his own back and off his wife's in cigars and in the time he spends in them against the time when he is dead and another \$1,000 a year out of all things that make a man generous and lovable, and puts that into every twelve years for the children and the dies and leaves them where his children can stay in school and his wife can live in comfort—well, he is a curious fellow with a mind not above being taught. Every time! — (Los Angeles Herald).

### Ought to Advertise It.

A systematic effort ought to be made to induce tourists to visit the canon of the Gunnison, east of Montrose, that the world may know of it. The magnificent scenery to be found near this place. Very few people have ever seen the greatest canon in America. Those of experience who know what Grand scenery is, say that no wonderful canon is to be found in the world than is the Black canon east of this city.



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# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

## TELLURIDE MILL IS COMPLETED

Work on the building of the Telluride Reduction company's plant west of Colorado Springs was finished yesterday. It marks the completion of the structural work of a plant, the ultimate completion of which will represent an expenditure of a million dollars. The company will be receiving ore in two weeks and will be in full operation in about five weeks.

People who look to the west of the business section of Colorado Springs this morning, will see fluttering in the air, a flag of the Stars and Stripes. It is floating from the stack of the Telluride Reduction company's new plant, which is now being completed. The buildings are entirely enclosed and covered now and all that remains to be done is to complete the installation of the machinery necessary to the operation of the plant.

Manager Fullerton stated last night that the sampler will be at work within a week and ready to treat ore. The operation shortly after the 15th of May. The company will begin receiving ore in about five weeks.

### W. J. CARTON KILLED

IN ACCIDENT HERE. W. J. Carton, a well-to-do resident of Ute, N. Y., was fatally injured in a runaway accident on North Cascade avenue yesterday. He was thrown from a buggy and so badly injured that he died shortly after the accident. Mr. Carton had many friends in the city and his death was a great loss to the community.

Mr. Carton had spent most of his life in Colorado since his retirement from business. He was a sufferer from a long illness and his death was a great relief to his family.

Mr. Carton had been driving nearly all day. The horse had been kept at a trot and at 3 o'clock he was driving up Cascade avenue. The horse suddenly broke and fell on its side, throwing Mr. Carton out of the buggy.

Mr. Carton was thrown against the back of the buggy and his head struck the ground. He was killed instantly. The horse was killed by the fall.

Mr. Carton's brother, Edward, of Ute, N. Y., was notified and sent word last night to his family. The body was shipped to Ute, N. Y., for burial.

Mr. Carton had another brother, Matthew, living in St. Louis. Mr. Carton was formerly engaged in the coal and range manufacturing business in Ute.

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publics. They made an arrangement together by which Davis was to divide share for share, with the man now in the city jail temporarily, all that the trip to Africa was to bring forth.

The part entrusted to Theilkuhl was Davis was on his trip to Oom Paul, says the stranger, was to raise recruits for service against the British forces. He had advertisements, near and far, in American papers for recruits to serve in the army, and in this and other ways was the principal factor in raising the Irish brigade, which went from Chicago to South Africa over 1,600 strong.

His earnest efforts for the cause of the Afrikaners, Theilkuhl asserts brought him in correspondence with a multitude of American men of note, and he asserts that he received at least 60,000 letters from sympathizers with the cause. He had Paul Kruger as one of his correspondents. Theilkuhl would now be worth \$200,000, he says. But Davis offered him \$250 to call it square, and later, when necessary would have forced Theilkuhl to make a practical demonstration of the value of the money by making it his own.

Disgusted with his experience at Washington, Theilkuhl came to the Pacific coast and obtained a position as a draftsman at the Union Iron works, and recently he drifted down to Los Angeles. He says that he learned some time ago that his wife was trying to secure a divorce from him at Manila. This is preying on the man's mind, and again disordered his brain. He seems to be harmless.

DR. SAVAGE HAS SEEN ENOUGH. I will not accept this offer. It is good and if I hadn't already seen most of the world I would not take it, but I have seen enough to know that there is no city anywhere that is any better than Colorado Springs and I intend to remain here now. I am back to stay.

It was Dr. A. J. Savage, the well-known veterinarian, who spoke. He had arrived in the city on the Rock Island a few months ago, and had been in the city for a short time.

Dr. Savage is one of the most interesting men whom Colorado Springs has seen. He has been away a great deal since he first came here, and when he leaves he generally gets as far as the boats travel, but he is a most enthusiastic "booster" for the city.

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### HUERFANO STREET TO BE PAVED.

The street committee of the city council some time ago requested the chamber of commerce to designate some block in the city which it would like to see a test made of disintegrated granite as a paving material for the streets of this city.

The proper committee of the chamber of commerce had several conferences on the matter with property owners down town and it has finally been decided to make a demonstration on the block on Huerfano street between Tejon and Nevada. The block is a good one for a test made of disintegrated granite as a paving material for the streets of this city.

The property owners along this block have been conferred with and are favorable to the experiment. Most of them have already signed petitions for the city council to select this block for making its test, among them being W. S. Stratton, Dr. J. A. Hart, J. A. Connel, Bonbright & Co., Mrs. Dell Robinson, E. R. Starke, E. F. Davis, Judge John Campbell and one or two others.

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well as with President Dole and his wife. She says the queen is a well-educated woman, possessing uncommon intelligence and tact.

"Hawaii is the land of the lotus-eaters. It is a happy country, where the flowers bloom and the birds sing all the year round. One forgets that there is such a thing as political problems. If one has a birthday in winter, winter never comes, and you remain always young. The women are the most charming in the world. They possess a fine dignity of carriage, and yet they are not fastidious or cold, and they are always smiling and are the most generous people on earth. They will give you anything, merely for your asking for it. Hawaiians are just like children and should be treated as such. Of all the Malay race they are the most intelligent, and the best looking. They are easily taught, and are great lovers of poetry and romance and music. Yet, after all, one cannot help feeling that they are being civilized, because civilization is not only making them unhappy, but they are dying out very fast. In the first place the conditions are such that they no longer subsist upon the food that they have for generations been accustomed to. All the land—every acre of it—is now cultivated for sugar, and the pol, the great native diet which they used to live upon is being replaced by American flour, and the result is that they are poorly nourished and are degenerating in physique and health. Poi is the ground-up meal of the taro root, which is very nutritious. They cook it and make it into a kind of paste, almost like starch. Now, the taro roots are obliterated. They use flour, cook it in the same way as poi, and it is sticky, unwholesome mass. Then, in the matter of clothes, they are suffering also. It is all very well when a people fight for civilization, but when missionaries come and throw clothes at them and insist that they be worn, when they have never been encumbered with such things, the results cannot be good. It rains a great deal—in fact, every day—and when their clothes become saturated they have not enough sense to know that they must take them off. They have not been trained in the use of clothes. The result is that they are dying off with consumption and pneumonia."

"Then, too, the industrial and political conditions there are not making a happy people of the Hawaiians. The labor restrictions do not work to the advantage of the islanders. They are people accustomed to but little labor. It has never been necessary for them to work but a few hours daily, and they have not the hardihood to stand much continued work. There are not enough laborers on the islands. American labor laws exclude the Chinamen, and a great class of other imported labor. As a result, business is at a standstill there, and all evidences of prosperity are lacking."

Mrs. Gough came from the island in company with President Dole, who is on route to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt regarding the political and industrial condition. Mr. and Mrs. H. Coles, of Australia, are with Mrs. Gough, and the party is en route to London.

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# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## PALMER'S IMPROVEMENTS AT WAGON WHEEL GAP

Special to the Gazette.  
Creede, Colo., April 5.—Few people in Colorado are aware of the vast improvements that are being made at Wagon Wheel Gap, or the name of the man who is making them. Long ago General Palmer became impressed with the grandeur and beauty of this mountain spot as well as its health-giving water and air, for he knew that the rocky springs at Wagon Wheel Gap contain the most healing properties for kidney, liver and stomach affections of any waters in the state.

General Palmer is spending somewhere between \$50,000 and \$60,000 in putting the resort in splendid condition. He is making practically a new hotel out of the Hot Springs hotel, he is building cottages around the grounds, he is laying the most complete and perfect water and sewer systems, he is building a new and commodious bath house, and he is beautifying the grounds around the hotel.

The work will be completed and the hotel and cottages will be open to the public on the first day of June.

All will be under the able management of Mr. J. C. McClelland, who has had the Hot Springs hotel for several years. Mr. McClelland has made the Hot Springs hotel and Wagon Wheel Gap famous all over the country, and with his increased facilities for doing business, he will extend their fame into foreign lands, for he is one of the best and most popular hotel men in the west.

Wagon Wheel Gap is not an aristocratic resort for fashionable women to display Paris gowns, but it is one of the most beautiful and inspiring spots on earth where one can obtain absolute rest and quiet amidst the grandest of natural scenery and with every comfort a first-class hotel can afford.

The fishing at Wagon Wheel Gap is unexcelled. For years busy men of letters, in the professions, and in charge of great enterprises have come here for rest and recreation. It was a favorite resort of the late Dr. J. T. Eschinger of Denver. John Sebastian, general passenger agent of the Rock Island road, comes here almost every year. This year George Gould will spend several weeks at the Hot Springs hotel. The plans for the hotel and cottages are being prepared by Architect McLaren of Colorado Springs.

### C. F. & I. CONTROL

Special to the Gazette.  
Pueblo, April 5.—J. C. Osgood and his associates retain and always have held the controlling stock in the C. F. & I. for the past ten years. This is an authentic and perfectly reliable source of information. J. C. Osgood is chairman of the board of directors, by virtue of being the largest stockholder in the company.

The late rumor circulated by newspapers stating that the control in C. F. & I. stock has been changing hands between certain eastern capitalists is unfounded, and it remains to be seen whether eastern capital will ever secure the controlling stock. The C. F. & I. steel rail plant in Pueblo is the only one west of Chicago and St. Louis, giving the plant a market radius of 1,000 miles. To this is added the fact that the C. F. & I. own all coal and iron mines in the state, and in Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, which means foundation and permanency for the company. Mr. J. C. Osgood has plans of expansion, and plans for the future of the steel plant, as well as the growth and general expansion of the various enterprises connected, which will make the steel mills in Pueblo the largest in the country.

### CONFIDENCE AT DEBEQUE

Special to the Gazette.  
Debeque, April 5.—Drilling continues in the Blaine well day and night regardless of the blaze the other night. At intervals of a little over an hour the gas forces out a great quantity of water and oil but the drillers notice symptoms of an outburst they put out the lamps and leave the derrick. After the usual check the lamps are relighted and work resumed.

The drill is pounding regularly at the Swan well, although the water is troublesome. After 25 feet of dry hole the Minchess well struck a plug of water and operations are suspended until the arrival of enough casing to reach the bottom of the well. The Minchess well is down about 290 feet and has not yet encountered water. Being on much higher ground than other wells water is not expected until a depth of several hundred feet more is reached. Juries seem as a certain part of the tools arrive the Star rig will be at work on the Blair Mc-Mullin No. 2 just north of town. That will probably be next Tuesday. The Buckeye people expect to resume operations next Tuesday or Wednesday and work continuously. The Home rig is not yet completed but work is being prosecuted on it. The Clinton rig up but the machinery is delayed somewhere. A large quantity of oil continues to flow out with the water from the Swan well and the Blaine well, enough in fact to convince many that they would be paying propositions at present depths.

W. I. Weaver, formerly of Pennsylvania, but now operating at Florence, looked over the Debeque field today and expressed a very favorable opinion of it. After becoming acquainted with the log of the Swan well he said that he had no doubt that the next sand encountered in that well will produce a heavy producer of oil. In fact every man at all conversant with oil fields who has inspected the various wells here has expressed the same opinion. None of the wells here indicate the depth of the Arnold or McKenzie at Boulder, although considerable flows of oil have been secured. By those best informed it is thought that rich oil sand will be reached within a depth of 1,500 feet which is comparatively shallow.

Material for numerous derricks is arriving but by piecemeal so that drilling is not great but it will get here after a while and the rigs will go up. Part of the machinery for two rigs has arrived and will be placed as soon as the balance arrives.

The feeling here is as confident as ever.

### HIRSCHY WON THE GREAT HANDICAP

(By Associated Press. Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)  
Kansas City, Mo., April 5.—H. C. Hirschy, with a handicap of 29 yards, today won the great Handicap Handicap, and thus became the champion wing shot of America. The last man to stand up with him in the shoot-out of the 14 men who had clean scores yesterday was C. C. Spencer, of St. Louis, also a 29-yard man, who finally failed to kill his 53rd bird, a towering out-goer. Spencer will receive second money, R. O. Heikes of Dayton, O., third, J. D. Pollard, Chicago, fourth, and J. L. Owen of Cushing, Oklahoma, fifth.

The race, which was for 25 birds, proved to be one of the most sensational in the annals of shooting tournaments. The shoot-out today began with bright and clear weather but with a hard wind blowing. In the second round two men dropped, third missed out in the third, three lost in the fourth, two more in the seventh, one in the 11th and another in the 14th. Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, was one of the first men to drop. Heikes after making many sensational shots, lost

### OIL STRUCK IN KEYSTONE.

Special to the Gazette.  
Florence, April 5.—The Keystone Oil company opened a 160-barrel well three miles south of here early this morning, and the Columbia Crude Oil company of Cripple Creek opened a body of oil nearby at about the same time. The Keystone well is only 1,800 feet deep and the large production of the well is something remarkable. Producers are not usually opened so shallow. When the oil was tapped it came up in the hole 100 feet. Colorado Springs men are among the stockholders. On account of the big strike the stock advanced from three cents to thirteen cents.

The Columbia well will be put deeper, the oil encountered there not being enough to pay. Springs men are also interested in this. The third ear of oil from the McKenzie well arrived from Boulder this afternoon. When one more ear arrives the test will be made at the United refinery.

A party of Denver oil men arrived tonight. They are interested in the Florence Consolidated company, and will hold a meeting tomorrow to decide upon the future workings of the company.

### AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

By Associated Press.  
Washington, April 6.—The department of agriculture has issued a report on the export of agricultural products of the United States in agricultural products. It shows that during the fiscal year 1901 foreign countries purchased American farm products to the value of \$52,000,000, representing the largest agricultural exports in our history. Compared with the record for 1900 they show an increase of over \$10,000,000.

Our agricultural imports, on the other hand, disclose a considerable falling off when contrasted with the trade of the year preceding. The various products of agriculture received from foreign sources during 1901 had an aggregate value of only \$39,000,000, or \$28,000,000 less than in 1900.

In comparison with the value of our agricultural imports, our agricultural exports show an exceptionally large excess of \$13,000,000.

It is further shown that, owing to the fact that our import and export trade with Hawaii and Puerto Rico was not included as previously in the foreign commerce returns of the United States for 1901, a comparison of the statistics for that year and the year preceding is not altogether satisfactory. That, taken as an average comparison of our total agricultural imports and exports for 1901 and the year before, the 1901 figures should be increased to the extent of our trade with Hawaii and Puerto Rico, but complete statistics as to the value of the products of agriculture extended in that trade during 1901 were not to hand. In 1901 our agricultural imports from Hawaii and Puerto Rico were valued at about \$24,000,000, and our agricultural exports to those islands at about \$5,000,000.

The leading items among our agricultural imports for 1901 were sugar, coffee, hides and skins; silk, vegetable fibers, fruits and nuts, tobacco, wool, tea, wine and cocoa, vegetable oils, distilled spirits, seeds, vegetables and spices, the combined value of these items amounting to about \$38,000,000.

During 1901 for the first time in several years our exports of cotton exceeded in value our exports of breadstuffs. After cotton and breadstuffs, which held the first and second places in our agricultural export trade, meat products formed the largest item. Additional exports of leading importance as named in the report were wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, tobacco, vegetable oils, oil cake and oil meal, fruits and nuts, dairy products and seeds. These ten items comprised in value 97 per cent of our total shipments of farm products for 1901.

### MAY POSTPONE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

By Associated Press.  
Chicago, April 6.—John Barrett, commissioner-general to Asia for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, left Chicago tonight for San Francisco, en route to the Orient. As Mr. Barrett has just returned from Washington, where he had access to the diplomatic correspondence with foreign governments on world fair have been, and as he has also been in recent conference with the fair officials at St. Louis, the following statement made by him tonight in reference to the reports as to a possible postponement of the St. Louis exposition, has special significance.

"The world's fair management in St. Louis has been bending every effort to have the exposition open promptly in 1903, but a grave consideration has arisen which it cannot control and for which it is not responsible. Nearly all of the foreign governments have unofficially notified the United States government or the world's fair management that it is a physical impossibility for them to be creditably represented at St. Louis in 1903. On the other hand, while the majority of them have accepted for 1903, and will do the best they can, they have informally intimated that if the exposition is postponed they will endeavor to surpass even what they did at Chicago and Paris.

"As the success of the world's fair, as a great international exposition, must depend largely on foreign participation, it can be seen that this is a most serious consideration, which congress cannot overlook. In short, if the world's fair at St. Louis is postponed it will be done largely in deference to the wishes of foreign nations. For instance, the Japanese government has informally notified me that Japan will welcome postponement, and will participate accordingly because in 1903 the great exposition is to be held at Osaka, which will interfere with the worthy representation at St. Louis."

### INDIAN CREEK

By Associated Press.  
By Associated Press.  
Indian Creek, to which Thunder mountain prospectors are stampeding, is about 25 miles south over the divide, at the head of Monumental creek, in what is designated the Deer valley slope. Some locations were made there last fall and some good ore found. The discovery that has caused the stampede was made by Al Turner and William Hays, from Elk City.

### GOHLAN IS AT THE HEAD.

(By Associated Press. Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)  
Washington, April 5.—The president today signed the case of Capt. B. C. Gohlman, who lost 11 numbers in his grade some years ago as a result of an unusually sharp letter written by him to the detail officer at the navy department. The captain, Gohlman, was advanced so as to make a good deal of the ground lost.

The president's action today makes up the rest of the ground and places him at the head of the list of captains, along with Captain Sands. At the retirement of Admiral Farquhar both will become rear admirals.

President Roosevelt's action was influenced strongly by a letter from Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, the new chief of the bureau of navigation, who, among others, earnestly urged the restoration to Capt. Gohlman of the lost numbers.

## Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was soon feeling all right again."

Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

men killed and 16 officers and 131 men wounded, while the Boers had 137 men killed or wounded. It was shown that quite 2,000 Boers opened a strong attack from different points, with three guns and a pom-pom. This attack was made at a moment when the British had left their luggage in a laager in charge of a Canadian contingent and were galloping across the open plain with the intention of capturing a Boer convoy, which had been discovered five miles ahead. The British retired steadily, and having dismounted, opened a return fusillade on the Boers. While the luggage in charge of the Canadians was sent for, the British formed a camp and started digging trenches.

The shelling of the Boers stamped the mules and caused confusion, but otherwise it was not very effective, many shells failing to explode.

The Canadian front was attacked in strong numbers, but they gallantly repelled every attempt made by the Boers to break through. One party of the Canadians fought until all were killed and wounded, and the last man of this party, although mortally wounded, emptied two handloaders of cartridges at the enemy and then broke his rifle.

The fighting was severe and general for fully three hours, but after the British had entrenched and the guns got into action the forces repelled numerous and determined attempts made under the personal exhortations of the Boer leaders.

Toward night the fire gradually ceased and the Boers retired. The British then telegraphed for aid and their camp for the night, to await the arrival of General Kitchener, but the Boers made no attempt to renew the attack.

By Associated Press.  
Ottawa, April 6.—A cablegram from Cape Town, South Africa, dated April 5, gave the following lists of casualties among the Canadian troops in the engagements at Hart river:

Killed: SERGEANT JOHN CAMPBELL, PERRY, Guelph.

PRIVATE W. T. PETERS, Cranbrook, B. C.

CORPORAL SHERRITT, Guelph.

PRIVATE W. VOLLWORTH, Revelstoke, B. C.

PRIVATE M. G. HURST, London.

PRIVATE M. G. EVANS, London.

PRIVATE W. P. K. MILLIGAN, Peterboro.

Since dead: PRIVATE A. WEST, Montreal.

CORPORAL D. CAMPBELL, Brandon, Manitoba.

Dangerously wounded—Corporal F. S. McL. Howard, Montreal; Private S. M. Lison, Cranbrook, B. C.; Private J. C. Campbell, Cranbrook, B. C.

Severely wounded—Sergeant A. Milne, Calgary, N. W. T.; Shoeing Smith W. H. Hunter, Winnipeg; Private J. C. Fleher, Vancouver, B. C.; Private M. G. Evans, London, B. C.; Private Harris, Halifax, N. S.; Private F. W. Denney, Calgary, N. W. T.

Slightly wounded—Sergeant C. Roth, Brandon, Manitoba; Sergeant Thomas Western, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba; Private A. Fortey, Winnipeg; Private J. Simms, Nelson, B. C.; Private J. C. Fleher, Vancouver, B. C.; Private Alexander McDonald, Port Steele, B. C.; Private Harris, Halifax, N. S.; Private G. N. Bommanger, Halifax, N. S.

Field hospital, severely wounded—J. G. Gunn, London.

The list is not complete.

### BRITISH CAMP CORRESPONDENCE.

(By Associated Press. Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)  
Washington, April 5.—The state department made public the correspondence between the British vice consul at Cape Town and the British vice consul at Port Elizabeth, dated March 28, touching the conditions at Chalmette, a reply from the secretary of state dated April 4, announcing that he had ordered an investigation (which will be made by an army officer), and a long opinion from the attorney general on the legal points involved in the Chalmette shipments.

### GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

Governor Heard's letter already has been outlined in the press dispatches. He begins with a statement that he had received from the mayor of New Orleans a copy of a letter from Secretary Hay calling his attention to a threat of Samuel Pearson to "commit a breach of the peace in New Orleans," and referring that letter to the mayor for consideration. Mr. Pearson's letter is one heretofore published, dated at New Orleans, February 1, and addressed to the president, calling attention to the condition of affairs at New Orleans and Chalmette.

The mayor transmitted this correspondence to the governor of the state on the ground that the acts complained of were permitted in the parish of St. Bernard, out of the jurisdiction of the city authorities. The governor immediately wrote to Sheriff Nunez of the parish in regard to the matter. He showed that it was a part of the governor's letter, is dated at St. Bernard, La., February 28. He reports concealing that mules and horses were being loaded at Chalmette for the British government, either directly or indirectly.

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S VIEW.

The attorney-general's opinion is dated April 5. He says that the principal question and a delicate one, whether there has been a departure from neutrality on the part of our government in this matter and notwithstanding the urgency of Pearson and the fact that the case is a delicate one, he says the sale of contraband of war supplies to a belligerent is held by many eminent authorities to be unlawful and something which a neutral nation should not do. He says that the weight of authority is the other way. A rule of law now fully agreed upon is that a neutral nation shall not give aid to one of the belligerents in the carrying on of war. Carrying on commerce with a belligerent in the manner usual before the war is not giving such aid. The mere increased demand for war articles and their increased quantity in the commerce does not make that commerce cease to be the

## ROUTE THROUGH COLORADO OF DENVER & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, April 3.—Another step toward the construction of the Denver & Northwestern railway was taken today when an amendment to the incorporation papers of the company was filed with the secretary of state, showing the course of the road through Colorado to Hot Sulphur Springs. According to the papers filed today the course will be as follows:

By the most feasible route from the city of Denver to the town of Arvada and thence by the most feasible route, following in a general westward direction up Coal Creek canon, thence by the most feasible route up Coal Creek canon to a point where practicable to cross from Coal Creek valley into the valley of the South Boulder creek, thence following westwardly along or near South Boulder creek and its tributaries in Boulder and Gilpin counties and through or near the town of Rollinsville in Gilpin county to a point upon the main range or continental divide about two miles north of James Peak, thence through and across the continental divide, westwardly to the valley of the Fraser river, thence down the valley of the Fraser and Grand rivers to Hot Sulphur Springs in Grand county.

The papers filed today also stated that branch lines are to be built from Denver to Boulder, Louisville, Greeley, Golden, Littleton and to the mouth of the Platte canon. Branch lines will also be built from a point near Rollinsville on the main line of the road to Central City, Eldorado, Ward and Estes park and another branch will extend to Grand lake.

The capital stock of the company is increased to \$6,000,000.

## COLORADO DEMURRER OVERRULED

Special to the Gazette.  
Washington, D. C., April 7.—The supreme court of the United States in overruling the demurrer filed by the state of Colorado in the suit brought by the state of Kansas to enjoin Colorado citizens from the use of the waters of the Arkansas river, decided to go into all details and evidence as to the use of the water from the Arkansas river in both states, so that the merits of the controversy may be passed upon and the question of interstate use of waters be definitely and finally decided.

In the opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, the court holds, first of all, that it has jurisdiction of this nature, at the same time the court states that it declines to decide the question of the right of the state of Colorado to the waters of the Arkansas river. The records should show on facts, circumstances and conditions of the water supply in both states in order that the court may either grant, modify or deny the relief sought, or any part thereof, by complainant's bill.

The court states that in view of the intricate questions involved, it is constrained to delay proceedings until all facts are before it relative to water conditions in both states.

Speaking of the decision Representative Shafroth said:

"While the court has overruled the demurrer of Colorado, it, however, expressly stated that it did not feel that it was proper to take up the matter involved except after testimony is taken in the case and it reserved its opinion on all of the leading points that will arise in the litigation. Although this apparently is a defeat for Colorado's first position, yet the opinion so reserved that it may well be said that it is as a drawn battle up to this time."

"Colorado will now be required to answer, and testimony both for the state of Kansas and for Colorado, will have to be presented to the supreme court."

rely, but the loading was done by longshoremen of the city of New Orleans, supervised by Englishmen, who might or might not be officers of the British army. Certainly there was no one there in uniform. In conclusion the sheriff says:

"There is no such thing as a British coast with men and soldiers established at Port Chalmette. So far as the recruiting of men is concerned, I can only say that it is not being done in the parish of St. Bernard. As I understand, the only men taken on the ships are the muleteers, who are employed in the city of New Orleans."

Governor Heard says it is conceded by the British officers themselves that the animals were for the British army in South Africa. Says he:

"The burghers of South Africa are making a fight for their homes and their property, which cannot but appeal to the sense of fair play of the American people. As the executive of the commonwealth of Louisiana, whose people have always been ardent lovers of these boys, I cannot but feel that the establishment and maintenance of war supplies for the British army upon her soil upon me a grave responsibility. These mules and horses shipped from Port Chalmette are indispensable to the operations of the British army. Hence they must be considered as contraband of war, of greater value it seems than soldiers, that England can so easily furnish from within her borders."

The governor says it is his opinion that it is the function of the national government and not of the state to enforce obedience to the laws of the United States. He says that it is the duty of the state where the violation occurs he would not hesitate to act as the law may warrant and calls on the secretary of state for his views of the matter.

In a postscript to his letter, the governor reports the arrival in New Orleans of General Sir Richard Campbell and his staff of the British army, on a tour of inspection of the transport service in the vicinity of New Orleans. He also incloses a number of newspaper clippings and statements from individuals in the vicinity of New Orleans, touching the operations of the British re-mount service, a transcript of the proceedings in court and a number of letters from individuals protesting against the continuation of the animal shipments. The most important of these is probably an affidavit of one Tourne setting forth his engagement for service on the transport Milwaukee, which was before the British vice consul, being assigned to duty by Lieut. Thompson, of the yeomanry of the British army and acting under his orders to Cape Town, thence to Durban where he was to be delivered to British officers in uniform and where the men were not allowed to go ashore, "unless we would agree to sign with the recruiting officer and join the British army."

"From all that has been said, I think that it may be concluded that in determining whether a transaction of the kind referred to which in one respect is a violation of the laws of the United States, it is entitled to enjoy the rights belonging to commerce, but is prohibited to the neutral nation and its people as being aid to one of the belligerents in carrying on the war. The criteria are practically impossible to specify and enumerate in advance. Each case that arises must be considered on its facts and circumstances and determined accordingly."

"In the case before us there is no statement of fact by you upon which to give an official opinion as to the law and I am therefore of the opinion that no official opinion should be given. A number of allegations and some testimony have been sent me and they are sufficient to challenge attention but the first thing to signing articles before the British vice consul, being assigned to duty by Lieut. Thompson, of the yeomanry of the British army and acting under his orders to Cape Town, thence to Durban where he was to be delivered to British officers in uniform and where the men were not allowed to go ashore, "unless we would agree to sign with the recruiting officer and join the British army."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.  
Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, April 7.—A number of very important decisions were handed down by the courts in this city today.

The supreme court, in a lengthy opinion written by Justice Gabbert, held that a railroad cannot hold tracts of land under the right of eminent domain, the decision was in the case of the Denver Power & Irrigation company against the D. & R. G. and the Colorado & Southern railroads and will have the effect of precluding the holding of the Colorado & Southern cut-off from Platte canon to Cripple Creek, for it gives the Denver Power & Irrigation company the right to condemn the land which would have been used by the railroad. The Power & Irrigation company will use it for a reservoir site and power plant large enough to furnish electricity for all the electric lights and power enterprises in this city. Some of the Colorado & Southern tracks have been laid, but these are to be torn up. The history of the land is a long one. In 1882 the D. & R. G. filed on the land and built 25 miles of grading. Between that time and four years ago numerous prospective railroad companies filed on the same land, but none ever used it for railroad purposes. In 1897 the irrigation company filed on the land for a reservoir site and built a dam 166 feet high, which backed the water over the prospective site for the land for railroad purposes, the reservoir company holding that the railroad had lost the title because of not having used it in the time prescribed in

Secretary Hay's letter in answer to that of the governor says:

"I have received your letter of March 29 and submitted it to the president who directs me to inform you that he has requested an opinion from the attorney-general in regard to the points of law involved in the matter, to which it refers, and has also ordered an immediate investigation of the facts in the case."

By Associated Press.  
FOWLER BANK ROBBERED.  
Pueblo, Colo., April 6.—A bank robbery was successfully raided last night by four burly men and soon after daylight this morning two of them were caught and are now in the Pueblo jail.

Fowler is a prosperous town in the sugar beet district 23 miles down the Arkansas river. Two explosions of nitroglycerine shattered the safe of the bank and the thieves stole money to the amount of \$1,100 and made their escape. A grocer named McCluskey saw them running west and fired several shots without effect.

The telegram was sent to Nepean, next station west on the Santa Fe and Deputy Sheriff Thomas of Nepean, hurried to the west bound passenger train just in time to see the robbers jump out of the train and cross the river. He followed them into a car and with leveled shotgun and revolver held up their hands. High speed was given and the men were brought to Pueblo. In their pockets were money bags marked "Bank of Fowler" and containing nearly \$1,100. The men gave the names of Nepean, Hannahan, and the latter this afternoon made a partial confession, the other two men are still in jail. The bank, which is owned by A. L. Lively, has its loss well insured. Damage was several hundred dollars.

## REMEMBER

You can get anything you may need at the lowest cash prices by sending our Mail Order Department. We are headquarters for Dry Goods, Millinery, Suits, Raglans, Jackets, Gents' Furnishings, Shoes and House Furnishings. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS.

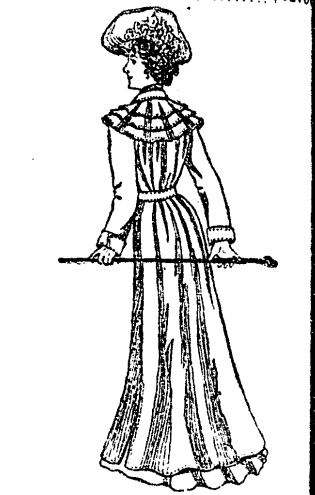
## DEFIANCE SALE ON RAGLANS AND JACKETS

You can get the best Raglan Jacket on earth for the money here this week.

Spring Jackets, just the thing at the time, blouse effects, chevrot cloth, size \$9.00.

Gibson Jackets in plain and Silk; regular \$16—

Sale Price \$12.50



## RAGLANS

1. Shower-proof cloth, Newmarket buck, bell cuff sleeve, all colors, regular \$10—

Sale Price \$7.50

2. Scotch Cheviot, full back, deep cuff, regular \$15—

Sale Price \$10.00

3. Waterproof Newmarket buck, cape, regular \$16—

Sale Price \$12.50

## DELTAC DEPARTMENT STORE

the filing of the papers. Today's decision gives the irrigation company the right to use the land for irrigation and then power purposes. If the company cannot obtain its plan it will mean the destruction of one of the most important projects of the Mississippi and it also means the prevention of the building of the direct railroad line from Cripple Creek to Denver.

The supreme court also held that the Telegraph company may not construct telegraph lines along the right-of-way of the Union Pacific railroad. This fight for the construction of the line has been between the two companies on one side and the Union Pacific and Western Union on the other.

The court also decided that no state priority of water rights nor of the right of the state to regulate the use of water shall be allowed to take precedence over the federal right of the same source of supply, of its right in the matter. The case decided between the new Cache la Poudre river and the old one, the Cache la Poudre Supply & Storage company, of Laramie county.

Judge Mullens today rendered a decision declaring null and void the decision of an accident insurance policy which declares that the policy holder must notify the company of accident within 10 days or forfeit all rights to claim. The court held that such a provision is void as against public policy. The decision was in the case of E. O. Thompson against Phoenix Indemnity company. Thompson was working at Eureka, Kan., when he was struck on the head by a falling timber and did not regain consciousness for over 10 days after the accident happened. The insurance company was notified as soon as he regained consciousness, but it refused to pay on the ground that the 10-day notification limit had expired. The court held that Thompson was in no way responsible for the limit having expired and decided in his favor.

## DECISION IS AGAINST BURNS

By Associated Press.  
Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 7.—Judge Green today announced to the clerk of the circuit court that his decision in the famous Doyle-Burns mining suit would be against the defendant, Burns, and that he would over-rule the motion for a new trial, and instructed attorneys to prepare papers for filing judgment of the court.

He at the same time will refuse a petition for an additional judgment of \$128,000 prayed for by Doyle.

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<p>THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE</p>	<p>Complete</p>
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**DENVER**

## CRIPPLE CREEK

and later render a decision. The congregation of the Christian Science church at Logan avenues will be the one to elect at once that church which is to be erected at the corner of 14th and Logan avenues. The new building will cost \$200,000. The new church will be erected on a much larger scale than that which was destroyed by fire. The new church will be erected on a much larger scale than that which was destroyed by fire. The new church will be erected on a much larger scale than that which was destroyed by fire.

PUERLO

The construction of the new Presbyterian church was laid with impressive ceremonies Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of people. Copies of the constitution, address, and Trinitarian daily papers were placed in the hands of the new members. The church was dedicated by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Barker. The building was dedicated by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Barker. The building was dedicated by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Barker.

Beet Lands

[illegible]

# TRINIDAD

[illegible]



# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, April 4)  
East Side Improvement society will meet this evening at 706 E. Platte avenue.  
Quarterly open social meeting of the Caledonian society will be held tonight in the K. P. hall in the DeGraff block.  
W. J. Carlton, a retired merchant of Utica, N. Y., who spent the last four winters in this city, was killed in a runaway accident here about noon yesterday.  
St. Agnes church of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Manitou, will give a ball at the Cliff house on Tuesday night.  
Large tourist party is expected in Manitou tomorrow.  
National Land & Cattle company has purchased the Hill ranch, 12 miles northeast of this city, for about \$20,000.  
A petition is before the city council asking that West Fountain street be opened from Sierra Madre to Conchos.

(Saturday, April 5)  
First regular meeting of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women will be held today at 3 p. m. in the assembly room of the Alamo hotel.  
Work on the building of the Telluride Reduction plant was completed yesterday.  
Newly elected Manitou officials were installed last night.  
James L. Smith was seriously injured by the breaking of an electric light pole on which he was at work yesterday.  
There will be a fire contest at Roswell this afternoon at 2 o'clock.  
A Sunday school census will be taken on Saturday, May 3.  
High school and Cutler academy baseball teams will play on Washburn field this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Millionaires will leave at 7 o'clock this morning for Denver, where they will play their first exhibition game with the Grizzlies; the first league game is scheduled for April 23, when Kansas City will play here.  
Building committee of the city council and others yesterday inspected the granite quarries at Barre, near Leadville, where these quarries may be used in the new city hall.

(Sunday, April 6)  
Telluride Reduction company celebrated the completion of the plant by entertaining the managers of the various departments at a banquet at the Alamo hotel.  
Fire last evening about 7 o'clock caused about \$20,000 damage to the establishment of the Baxter-Kearns Mercantile company on Huerta street, near the viaduct.

The pavilion which is to be erected at Prospect lake will be in the shape of a boat, with three decks; the amusement company proposes to go ahead with the improvements as rapidly as possible.  
Unless the city council passes an ordinance increasing the number of wards there will be only five after the next regular meeting.  
Word was received last evening from Pasadena, Calif., of the death in that city of Alvin Adams, one of the most highly esteemed young business men of this city.

In the case of J. D. O'Hare against J. K. Vanatta and Louis J. Cunningham, Judge Carpenter ordered that the portions of the plaintiff's complaint be stricken out.  
Bids for the work of erecting the superstructure of the Y. M. C. A. will probably be opened on Tuesday.

Professor Cragin has translated into Japanese.  
Prohibition league held annual meeting last night and decided to become a branch of the National Prohibition alliance.  
The lowest three bidders for the erection of the new city hall have been asked to submit new bids, giving estimates for the construction of the building with facings of Barre granite.

(Monday, April 7)  
Overturned lamp at 519 E. Kiowa street caused a \$100 fire at 7:30 last night.  
Denver and Colorado Springs will play baseball exhibition game in this city next Saturday and Sunday.

Millionaires and college team will have a practice game at the college athletic field on Wednesday of this week.  
Woman arrested yesterday and taken before Judge Ruby on charge of disturbance, is accused of abusing another woman who is ill.

City water department will soon name a man to patrol the water system from Manitou to the intake at Pike's Peak. He will be paid by Pike's Peak Power company.  
George Edwards, formerly a printer, was found dead in a Colorado City lodging house. Coroner investigated but found no inquest.

Big delegation of church representatives will attend council meeting tonight to protest against Dana Prospect lake lease Sunday amusement features.  
Council meets tonight and will hear building committee's report on the city hall bids.  
Man named Dole went off a bicycle into Monument creek at the Huerta street bridge last night.

The demolition of Lucas bicycle shop yesterday morning at 9:15 to extinguish shed fire started by ash pit.  
Water will be turned into the city irrigation ditches in about two weeks.  
Ditches now being put in good condition.

(Tuesday, April 8)  
Professor Cragin has succeeded in bringing from the Merit ranch to Colorado Springs a fine collection of fossils that will be exhibited in the new science building, a slab of Dakota sandstone bearing large dinosaur footprints.  
Some time during Sunday night thieves stole a couple of horses from 119 S. Tejon street and got away with merchandise valued at \$100.

Prospect lake lease and the Sunday amusement question occupied several hours time at the city council meeting last night and will be further considered next Monday night.  
By decision of the city council, West Fountain street will be opened up from Sierra Madre to Conchos.

M. K. Chase has secured the Colorado Springs & Suburban railway for \$100,000 damages.  
An ordinance presented to the city council last night, when passed, will prevent the erection of livey stables in Colorado Springs except within the fire limit.

(Wednesday, April 9)  
Lathers union has struck on higher wages and a strike of serious proportions is threatened, involving the principal building trades.  
Rev. F. N. Calvin of the First Christian church has received a call to the Lenox Avenue Union church of New York city.

Six more charges have been made against R. J. Sanderson of the Sanderson Commission company for alleged violations of the state law regarding the sale of land and game.  
W. W. Stevens, a bookkeeper for the firm of St. John & Barnes, has declared his candidacy for membership in the school board, to succeed the Rev. Mauly D. Ormes of the Second Congregational church.

On account of a peculiar accident with an ordinary wire pin, Mrs. Lizzie Blackman will lose the sight of her right eye.  
Justice Brewer of the United States su-

preme court may give the annual address at the High school commencement.  
William W. Campbell, the popular Town & Country golf club expert, will wed Miss Theo W. Collier this evening.  
James Wetherell, foreman of the Gazette steno typing department, received a bad fall Monday night and seriously injured his back.  
The ladies of Grace church will serve luncheon today from 11:30 to 2.  
Charles H. Dudley has purchased valuable property in Lyndall and on North Cascade avenue.

University of Pennsylvania alumni will entertain J. Levering Jones, a trustee of the university. Mr. Jones is interested in the establishment of a department of mining and metallurgy in the Philadelphia university.

(Friday, April 4)  
Land board will make personal examination of land in dispute near Trinidad; dispute between the board and C. F. & L. Co. over a royalty from coal mined has been referred to a special committee.  
Captain Bert H. Merchant, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Merchant of Denver, is dead in the Philippines.

Republican central committee will be called together in a few days to select a new chairman and secretary in place of D. C. Bailey and J. J. Vickitory, who resigned some time ago.  
New meat packing plant at union stock yards, Denver, will be completed in time for the town of Brighton to hold an election on All Fools day, as it should have done.

A postoffice is to be established at North Leadville.  
Much mining activity is reported at Leadville; operations are being resumed on a large scale and new companies are forming.  
Preliminary arrangements have been made for a Washington log-rolling celebration to be held at Colorado Springs in June.

A gun club has been organized in Cripple Creek and a state tournament will be given later in the season.  
The Home Mining company of Leadville held its annual meeting yesterday and divided \$112,000 was paid to stockholders, this representing the earnings for the past 12 months.

The Denver & Northwestern Railway company has filed amended articles of incorporation in which the proposed route in Colorado is given.  
Mrs. M. E. Landers, a pioneer of the western slope, is dead at Grand Junction, Colo., after a long illness.

Denver police picked up a foreigner on a charge of vagrancy; he could not make himself understood, but after spending a night with hoboes, produced \$300 in bonds and negotiable paper.  
A negro of Pueblo, convicted of murder, the state board of pardons has commuted the death sentence to imprisonment for life, giving as the reason the prisoner's inability, through lack of means, to carry his case to the supreme court.

(Sunday, April 6)  
In two separate accidents at the Hill Plaza in the city, a man and a woman were killed and another seriously injured.  
Women's club of Cripple Creek has elected Mrs. W. P. Seeds delegate to the biennial convention at Los Angeles.

E. T. Ingram, who according to his friends had been in great trouble when the latter gentleman first visited America in 1902, has gone to Pueblo for his health on recommendation of the county court in Cripple Creek.

President Roosevelt has been invited to attend and address the triennial international Sunday school convention to be held in Denver in June; there is a chance of his acceptance.  
Annual convention of the Western Labor union will be held in Denver beginning May 25.

(Monday, April 7)  
General Funston, accompanied by his wife and infant son, has left San Francisco en route to Denver to assume command of the military district of Colorado.  
Large number of excursionists visited the Cripple Creek district yesterday.

People of Manzanilla are elated over the prospect of securing a beet sugar factory.  
Decision rendered by state supreme court will have the effect of preventing the race running on the Colorado river, which has been a source of contention between the state of Colorado and the state of California.

Supreme court of United States has overruled the demurrer filed by the state of Colorado in the suit brought by the state of Kansas to enjoin citizens of Colorado from the use of the waters of the Arkansas river.  
Bank of Fowler was robbed early yesterday morning and two men have been arrested for the crime.

Delegation of National guard officers personally appeared before Governor Orman yesterday morning and requested that Adjutant General Gardner be retained in office of "Christian Science" church will be held in Denver on Thursday.

Denver woman has brought suit against the owner of an automobile which frightened a horse which she was driving.  
Contract for grading the branch of the D. & R. G. from Delta to Paoia, in the valley of the north fork of the Gunnison river, the branch is to be completed by October 1.

The famous Denver bribery case came up for trial before Judge DeFrance at Golden yesterday.  
Florence M. propose to establish a canning plant at Grand Junction. If Mesa district fruit growers will co-operate with them.

C. A. R. and affiliated societies are working on plans for a ball at Grand Junction for July 1, when the proceeds will be given to the Red Cross.  
Fund for a school at Grand Junction has been completed and the immediate erection of the plant is assured.

(Wednesday, April 9)  
It is reported that Governor Orman has decided to ask Adjutant General Gardner to resign, and there is a movement favoring his removal from the place.  
Edward Chase and Robert Austin of Denver were heavily fined for keeping a gambling house and for gambling.

A bridge on the Rio Grande at Tioga Junction was destroyed by fire.  
It is said to have a sugar beet factory existing there.  
The Union Republican club held its regular monthly meeting at the Brown Palace last night. Addressed by J. H. Fairly, state chairman, F. C. Gaudy and others.

The fifth annual banquet of the Cripple Creek district medical society was held last night and was a very interesting affair.  
Mike Tobin, shift boss at the Last Dollar mine, was injured by an accident to the cage.  
The county commissioners of Teller county have purchased the McDougall building, Bennett avenue and First street for a court house.

Undertakers of Cripple Creek district object to an order by the coroner to mining companies under which all bodies of

persons killed by accident or violence are to be held until the coroner arrives.

## GENERAL

(Friday, April 4)  
The Marconi Wireless Telegraph company of London has sold its American rights and patents to an American company with a capital of \$5,000,000.  
Oberlin in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.

The Northern Pacific railroad has announced that matters have been arranged at McKenzie, N. D., where the line will be closed for a few days so that there will be no further delay.

The Buffalo Express says that it may be authorized to announce that the amount to be paid to the surgeons who attended President Roosevelt's wounds is \$25,000 and the surgeons declined to send in any bills, saying the question of compensation must be settled entirely apart from any bills rendered by them.

Deputy Howard F. Avery, known in the Philippines as "the hero of the Philippine Islands," was killed yesterday, together with Second Lieutenant Washburn, who also saw service in the Philippines.

Strike of molders in Chattanooga, Tenn., involved about 1,500 men, the molders of four additional plants refusing to go to work. The present issue is the employment of negro labor.

A bill designed to stamp out anarchy in New York state was introduced by Governor Odell yesterday. It imposes a penalty of not more than 10 years imprisonment or more than \$5,000 fine, or both, on persons who advocate anarchistic doctrines by speech, writing or otherwise.

Several thousand of Boston's leading citizens gathered last night in honor of the 80th birthday of Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

(Saturday, April 5)  
A burial corps has gone to Rangoon, island of Sumatra, to exhum the remains of the members of the North American expedition who were massacred there in September last.

A dispatch from Manila says that General Wood, accompanied by the assistant adjutant-general, has gone to Tabayas, where he will hold a special court to try over 500 cases of treason and sedition.

A number of cases of treason and sedition are being tried in the Philippine Islands. The cases are being tried in the Philippine Islands. The cases are being tried in the Philippine Islands.

Senator Duffell of Colorado presented a memorial signed by 200 American citizens residing in Hawaii praying the United States government to take steps toward the restoration of the Hawaiian Islands to the Hawaiian people.

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return to work this morning. An agreement was signed last night by General Marshall and the executive committee of the board of the strikers. All the men are to be taken back as quickly as possible at the advance in wages recently announced by the company.

(Tuesday, April 8)  
Governor McSweeney of South Carolina has announced that he will not allow the Jeffries-Pittsimeas fight to be pulled off in Charleston.

A total of 173 cases and 127 deaths from cholera in Manila were reported up to noon yesterday. The natives are making great effort to break the quarantine established and in so doing no native has been killed.

Estimates on municipal election returns through Ohio indicate considerable average of Republican gains.  
A terrific April blizzard prevailed over central Wisconsin yesterday. It was snowing and blowing all day and very cold.

Judge Green at Council Bluffs has announced that his decision in the famous Doyle-Burns mining suit would be again in favor of the Doyle-Burns side. The New York chamber of commerce, and that he believes any report that an invitation had been sent was absolutely incorrect.

Oberlin D. Carter's condition continues to improve.  
James Whitfield, president of the Western Baseball league, committed suicide yesterday morning in Kansas City; over-work and worry over financial matters are assigned as the cause of the death.

All the offices at the Santa Fe general offices at Topeka, Kas., were ordered by General Manager Mudge to stop work until further orders. The office buildings are being repaired and the work will be resumed until the defects can be remedied.

(Wednesday, April 9)  
Republicans of the Eleventh Ohio district nominated Congressman Grosvenor by a large majority.  
President Roosevelt and party arrived in Charleston yesterday. At night a banquet was given in the president's honor and a reception was held for Mrs. Roosevelt.

John C. Phillips has been released from the hospital but is not yet able to attend to work. He will go to St. Louis to confer with exposition officials about April 15.

Secretary Root transmitted to the senate committee on the Philippine Islands a copy of the report of the civil governor of Tabayas, which is said to have been the principal basis of Lieut. General Miles' statement to the president that the situation in the Philippines had been conducted with "marked severity."

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ed from Peking on a short visit to Shanghai; he will begin the negotiations for a new commercial treaty between the United States and China.

El Liberal of Madrid makes denial to today of the Carlist rumor it previously published, that it was the Carlist forces were arming for a coup previous to the coronation of Alfonso.

In a dispatch to the Times from Peking in which the advantages secured by China in the revised Manchurian convention are indicated, the correspondent says that China submitted this convention to Great Britain, Japan and the United States and that all three powers expressed approval of it.

Canadian troops have won two important victories against insurgents.  
(Sunday, April 6)  
Another attempt to assassinate M. Trepoiff, French minister of police, was frustrated Friday afternoon.

Commander Fausett, a member of the suite of the prince of Wales, states that he has not heard of the proposal to invite the prince to assist in the Doyle-Burns mining suit.

A meeting of the chamber of mines in Johannesburg was held recently, the first since the beginning of the war.  
The casualty list at Glasgow was 21 killed in 1902, 21 arrested, 21 in the hospital, 21 in the hospital, 21 in the hospital.

The Daily Mail publishes opinions of Oxford dons approving the Rhodes scholarships.  
A dispatch from Yokohama says that vessels have been reported missing since the storm of April 2, and there have been undoubtedly many fatalities at sea.

While President Loubet of France was driving yesterday morning a man carrying a revolver approached the carriage but was not arrested.

Maximo Gorke, the Russian novelist, is dying of consumption.  
Eldredson of President Krueger and 21 other relatives of Mr. Krueger bearing same family name are among those who have recently taken the oath of allegiance to Great Britain.

(Tuesday, April 8)  
Revolution in the eastern part of Venezuela has made considerable progress during the past week and the government has been obliged to send reinforcements of troops and supplies of ammunition to many parts of the republic.

General Mansueti, who was in Vienna by a prediction published in the Neue Presse, that Austria troops will be employed to restore order in the districts of Novohazar, European Turkey. Such action, it is held, will be a step toward the restoration of Turkey.

At the suggestion of Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, the lord mayor of London has issued an appeal for gifts of money or household goods for the families of artisans at Johannesburg whose houses were plundered during their absence from the Transvaal.

The Danish cruiser Valkyrie, which left the Danish West Indies last week, has been suddenly ordered to return to Copenhagen, as the government is apprehensive of a revolt there.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Panama, Sunday.  
(Wednesday, April 9)  
The Manchurian convention was signed yesterday at Peking; ratification takes place three months from date.

Lord Kingsland, the English statesman, who had been ill for some time past, died yesterday in London.

Tariff committee of the German reichstag adopted clauses fixing duties on various fruits.

(Friday, April 10)  
The mining stock market yesterday was very weak. Elktion selling as low as \$1. El Paso went back to 48 and Portland to 32. The trading was lighter than it has been for some time.

John Hays Hammond makes an extraordinary statement in regard to the short life of Straton's Independence mine. He says that the mine has been abandoned because the property to make only a meager profit, and even these reserves are playing out.

Messrs. Riedel, Torrey & Co. have closed \$50,000 deal resulting in the purchase by Messrs. Pope and Dorey of this city of the valuable group of claims in Idaho Springs. A very large tunnel project is to be started as soon as a new company can be formed.

Shove, Aldrich & Co. issue a letter in which they show the present richness and the future possibilities of the Elktion mine. They ignore the mismanagement of the company, but enlarge upon the intrinsic worth of the great mine itself.

(Saturday, April 5)  
The mining stock market was light yesterday but developed much strength, especially Portland, which sold at \$25. Elktion recovered to \$29. El Paso to 32. Buttery to 16. Sunset-Eldrich to 74 and C. K. and N. to 54. Vindicator sold at \$10.

The Cripple Creek Consolidated company has granted a three years' lease on the Rose Creek claim to the Tunnel M. & L. company, which will sink a large new shaft at once and pay the company 25 per cent. royalty on shipments. Consignment of 35 tons just marketed.

The leased the main workings of the Independence Consolidated property have put their shaft to the 1,050-foot level and are crosscutting for the vein. In the upper levels they are shipping good ore and the company is gradually getting out of debt.

The annual meeting of the New Home company was held in Leadville, Thursday, at which Mr. Maxwell was elected president. The company showed over \$100,000 during the year ending \$112,000 in dividends. The ore bodies are improving.

G. L. Torrey of the Omar Gold Mining company reports a good strike of mill ore on that property in Idaho Springs. He says that contracts are being signed by large mine owners, which will mean the early resumption of work in the Newhouse tunnel.

Lessee Fitch, operating the south block of the Burns of the Acacia, has entered a good body of ore at a depth of 400 feet. He is shipping from the upper level. Some ore is coming from the sixth level of the Acacia workings. The company has \$27,000 on hand.

Work on the new El Paso ore house will begin tomorrow. The ore bins will have a capacity of 2,000 tons and every arrangement for automatic action in handling the ore will be provided. The F. & C. C. spur is almost completed to the mine.

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## LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. In the Matter of the Estate of Louise F. R. Blackman, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1902, being one of the regular days of the May term of the court of Colorado, at El Paso, in the state of Colorado, said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present in final settlement and account and pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor of said estate, and will thereupon person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., April 9, 1902. Attest: J. L. Blackman, Executor of the Estate of Louise F. R. Blackman, Deceased.

First publication April 10, 1902. Last publication May 1, 1902.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., March 12, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following land, situate in section 10, T. 12 N., R. 12 W., of the 12th range of the 6th principal meridian, in the state of Colorado, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, in the city of Denver



# FIVE MILLIONS TO BE SPENT FOR PROSPERITY THIS YEAR

## Outlook for Improvement and Growth in Colorado Springs Was Never So Good as It Is Today---Far-Sighted Business Men Spending Their Money.

Portland Mill, Construction and Extension.....	\$ 700,000
Telluride Mill, 800-Ton Plant.....	1,000,000
City Hall.....	118,000
Y. M. C. A.....	90,000
Three Hundred Houses, Average Cost \$2,000.....	600,000
Ten Houses, Average Cost \$5,000.....	50,000
Street Railway System, Including Power Plant and New Park.....	1,000,000
Prospect Lake Improvement Guaranteed This Year.....	15,000
College Science Building.....	250,000
Bridge Construction by County and City.....	40,000
Water Extension Including New Mesa Reservoir.....	133,000
No. 2 Hose House.....	2,000
Chautauqua Association, Including Auditorium.....	25,000
Road Improvement in and About Colorado Springs.....	12,000
Farm Greenhouses.....	20,000
School Extension, Colorado Springs and Colorado City.....	125,000
Methodist Church.....	75,000
Court House.....	300,000
Brick Making Plants.....	20,000
Oil Exploration, North, South, East and West of City.....	25,000
Federal Building, Appropriation Assured.....	150,000
Elks Club House, Cascade Avenue and Bijou Street.....	50,000
Business Buildings.....	50,000
Horticultural Society, Expenditure for This Year.....	2,500
Cragmoor Sanatorium, to be Built East of City.....	250,000
Short Line Bridge Over Rio Grande.....	40,000
Western League Baseball Club, Grounds, Improvements, etc.....	25,000
	\$5,197,500

Five million dollars worth of prosperity for Colorado Springs for the year 1902 is what is now in sight. Five million dollars to be expended in and about Colorado Springs this year, most of it to go to the wage-earners whose toil will erect the permanent evidence of this expenditure. It is a story of which any city in the country five times as big as Colorado Springs might well be proud. It is a story that cannot be told by many, if indeed by any, other cities of 25,000.

On January 1 of this year the twelve months that had just closed were pronounced the greatest in the history of the city and it was predicted by the Gazette that the year 1902 would prove to be even greater. The figures given above are ample indication that the course of events is going to make good the prophecy.

Few people have any idea of the greatness of the city of Colorado Springs. People come here from the four corners of the earth and are impressed by the character of the city, its life and hustle, its progress toward things metropolitan, the beautiful character of its homes, the attractiveness of its streets and the unparalleled favors which the city has received at the hand of nature, and then they ask why it is that the city seems so prosperous. They see no smoke clouds overhanging the roofs of the buildings but on the contrary they doubt the veracity of the man who tells them that in viewing the summithouse on Pike's Peak they are looking through twelve or thirteen miles of space. They visit the Antlers and remark that they look for no better service west of New York City. They visit our churches and hear just as good sermons and see just as good-looking people as they ever saw anywhere.

In the above list of items there are several that are of exceptional interest. It is a showing of which any citizen of Colorado Springs may be proud. A total of five million dollars seems extraordinary but there is no question about the new investments in the city amounting to this much before the close of the year. One or two items in the above list may not materialize fully by the expiration of the year. For instance, the federal building, which is included in the list, is not yet absolutely certain, but it is practically so and should this money not come to the city this year there is no question about its being more than made up by other things not included in the above list because they are not yet known.

The Portland mill, in its present proportions, represents, or will by the time it is completed, about \$400,000. It is the intention of the company, however, to extend the construction immediately to include practically double the present capacity of the mill and this will add about \$300,000 to the investment. The Telluride mill, in its completed condition, which it is intended to bring about within a year, will have a daily capacity of not less than 800 tons of ore and will represent an investment of a million dollars.

Three hundred houses is an exceedingly low estimate on the dwellings included at an average cost of \$2,000. North, south, east and west, they are going up by the score and there are fully as many foundations making their appearance now as there are unfinished buildings to be seen. Cascade avenue, Ivywild and Broadmoor, as well as the west side and Manitou contribute to the ten houses costing an average of \$5,000 each. As a matter of fact there will be erected during the year, some of which are already in construction, apartment houses, not included in the above list at all, far exceeding in value the sum represented by this item.

The item included as street railway extension includes practically an entirely new street railway system for Colorado Springs, including power station, equipment, rolling stock, tracks and all the apparatus necessary for the proper maintenance of a system such as is being installed.

The figures on improvements at Prospect Lake are taken from the city's contract with the promoters of this resort. It is alleged by them that they will considerably exceed this amount in their expenditure.

The item of bridge construction which passes the public eye with practically no thought at all, does not do justice to the facts in this respect. The bridge on south Tejon street over the Fountain creek alone will almost cover the figure quoted. In addition to this there is a new bridge to be put in at Once at Platte avenue over Shook's run, a new bridge over the Monument creek at the Mesa road, one over Shook's run at Fountain street, and probably one over the Monument at Audley Place. In addition to this there is a \$400,000 bridge being built by the Short Line at the intersection of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad with its Santa Fe extension.

The water extension item is covered by bond issues now under way and that for school extension is more than covered by bond issues already completed in Colorado Springs and Colorado City. \$125,000 is quoted as the total while Colorado Springs alone will spend \$100,000 at once and Colorado City on Monday contracted for \$31,000. The Chautauqua item includes the erection of the auditorium which it is intended to build this year. Should this not be done this item would probably fall to \$15,000. The item of road improvement includes the re-building of various roads in the vicinity of Colorado City and Manitou and the Garden of the Gods, also the building of the boulevard from this city to the new Austin Bluffs park which will, in itself, call for a great part of the amount named. Should the subscriptions to the Cragmoor Sanatorium fund come along as rapidly as it is believed they will, the expenditure of the amount stated for this purpose will be undertaken this year.

At any rate, from the figures given above it is apparent that five millions is a conservative estimate on the amount of money which will be spent for matters of general improvement during the present year. Colorado Springs is certainly contributing her share to the general prosperity of the state.

Let the good work go on.

# Information about Colorado

## The New Route.

A special from Delta which appeared in the Denver Post of Wednesday last, says: "A force of Denver & Rio Grande railroad surveyors is now heading for Taylor park, which would seem to settle the route of the new road. Parties who are in the position to know say that the route will be changed to straddle the gauge between Grand Junction and Delta and that the new road now building will be the main line between Grand Junction and Denver. The route going via Delta, Taylor Park and Buena Vista will shorten the line very materially for transcontinental business."

The route as proposed will leave the present main line at the Rio Grande at Buena Vista, cross Cottonwood pass, come through Taylor Park and thence follow down Taylor river to Almont, from where it will follow up the valley to Augusta mountain, which will be tunneled near the base, thus leaving a line even grade the remainder of the way down the valley through Paonia and Hotchkiss to Delta. The route is urged in favor of this route, as against the present line from Salida via Gunnison to Grand Junction, are important and numerous. First it will remove the immense expense of operating over Marshall pass and Cerro hill and through Black canyons. Second, the line is more feasible for a standard gauge than the one now being built. Third, the new route would immediately develop the wide area of rich territory in the northwestern section of Gunnison county and the eastern part of Delta county, and as a consequence, the territory would be more valuable. Fourth, it is becoming more apparent every day that the interests of D. & R. G. and C. & N. are conflicting. The former has secured control of a large tract of land in the anthracite section it is quite reasonable to suppose that the road would desire to open it up.

The importance of this projected movement to Crested Butte is inestimable. Its consummation would open up and develop the marvelous natural resources of the region, and the advantage which would accrue to the town from the inauguration of the many new enterprises, which would be the result of the matter, would quickly double the population and greatly enlarge our importance as a trade center.

The following paragraph from the Delta Independent demonstrates that there is tangible evidence that the line will be constructed over this route: "The new branch of the Denver & Rio Grande from Delta through the valley of the North Fork and thence on to Crested Butte is beginning to assume shape. Grading began at the Delta end of the week and it is understood that soon after the line will be ready to start. The line ready contracts will be let all along. The contracts already let call for the line to be completed from Delta to a point across the Gunnison river, near the state bridge by May 10, and also that the bridge over the river will be ready for the ties and iron at that time. Grading parties will be scattered all along the line by the time the first section already let is completed. The other sections will be well along. Without a doubt this new line will be made the shortest and swiftest route, being much the shortest, and from the immense amount of traffic in coal and fruit and other products, it will be the largest body of coal in the state and probably in the west lies along the headwaters of the North Fork and on Anthracite and Coal Creek. In opening up these fields not only Colorado but the entire west could be supplied with the finest of both hard and soft coal." (Elk Mountain Pilot.)

Two things which have been given most consideration in the papers during the past few days have been the change in ownership of the Colorado Southern railroad, and the building of a new line west through Middle Park to Salt Lake City. As to the former, the change in ownership is a matter of little consequence to the city, but the assurance that the Colorado & Southern will maintain its independence, and will be continued as a Colorado road, is a matter of great importance. The project of building from Denver west to Salt Lake through the fields near the headwaters of the North Fork has been the hope of the people of this state for many years. The road is badly needed as a matter of furnishing a shorter line for the transportation of the state, as well as making a much shorter line between Denver and the chief city of Utah. The saving of time and distance is estimated at a distance of 180 miles and shortening of the period of travel about 10 hours. This alone would assure a large through business for the proposed road. It would also give the Burlington at Rock Island an outlet to the coast. The chief benefit would inure to the northwestern part of the state. Between the Union Pacific on the north and the Rio Grande on the south, and the east foothills of the Rocky mountains and Salt Lake lies a stretch of country over 400 miles long and 175 miles wide, and this is a fertile field. This area is practically as large as the state of New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio and fully 80 per cent. of it lies in this state. This region is rich in coal, oil, copper, gold and silver, as well as in other minerals found elsewhere in this state. A large part of this area is as valuable for farming and stock raising as any district in the state. The field is an inviting one for a railroad and since those who have undertaken the task are experienced in such undertakings, we may expect to see this road built within a reasonable time. (Greeley Sun.)

Testing Beet Pulp. C. J. Gault, an agriculturist, and the senior class in agriculture at the State Agricultural college, are now conducting two very interesting tests in sheep feeding. The first experiment they are using two lots of Mexican lambs. One is fed alfalfa and beet pulp and the other sugar beets and alfalfa. They will for while be carried on this feed and the two lots will then be subdivided, making four lots in all, five sheep in each lot. Lot 1 will be continued with the ration of beet pulp and alfalfa. Lot 2 will be fed alfalfa and sugar beets. Lot 3 will be given beet pulp, alfalfa, wheat and barley. Lot 4 will be fed sugar beets, alfalfa, and the same grain as lot 3. The results of the test will show the value of beet pulp and of sugar beets in sheep feeding. Lots 1 and 2, compared with lots 3 and 4, will show the value of a high grade of sugar beets or beet pulp, and to what extent grain is of benefit when fed in connection with either the beets or pulp. (Loveland Review.)

Arkansas Valley Trolley Line. Plans for a mammoth electric line system through the Arkansas valley, extending from Pueblo to Pueblo, have just been made public. The articles of incorporation of the company were filed in Pueblo yesterday, and an application for a franchise in that city is now being considered by the city council. The company will probably apply for a right-of-way over the high-ways of Otero county at the next meeting of the board of county commissioners. The company will have a capitalization of \$2,000,000 and it is stated that the bonds are already sold. Outside capital is being secured. The directors, chosen for the first year are as follows: Gov. James B. Ornel, Andrew Park, A. P. Busby, Orson E. Blake, Dr. Frank Finney, of La Junta, W. E. Bondurant, of Wichita, Kansas, and E. G. Middlecamp.

Outside of its wonderful silver mines that in the past have stood almost without a peer in richness and extent of ore bodies, Georgetown is fast becoming the vanguard of gold producers in the near future. Developments of the past year or so in the Argentine district prove that this is not a rash assertion. Parties operating in the sections named find not only strong bodies of ore, but that the values run well in the yellow metal. This is bound to attract other capital and hasten the opening of an immense virgin territory tributary to Georgetown. Nearer yet we have Alpine, Griffith, Leavenworth and Saxon mountains, and the valley that return well in gold. Inasmuch as the territory named has not been thoroughly prospected, and the veins opened in the main have been but slightly developed, we do not know of a region that appeals more strongly to the gold seeker. (Clear Creek Topics.)

Should D. H. Moffat succeed in securing the proposed short line railroad from Denver to Salt Lake he will become a much greater benefactor to the city than he is at present. The proposed line would cut through the continental divide by way of the old abandoned Brick Pomeroy tunnel will open up the vast cattle and farming sections of the Blanco counties, the new line traversing a great portion of the former territory. Perhaps in no section of this great state could a railroad be built that would open up and bring benefit to the world half of the resources and possibilities which Mr. Moffat's proposed road will surely develop. Mr. Moffat is entitled to great credit for his much encouragement on his latest venture. (Glenwood Post.)

Are the Sexes Growing Apart? The question of the relation of the club to the home is always pertinent. Does the club separate women from men, are they growing apart? It is in the deeds and disposition of the women that the answer is to be found. One thing is sure: Women, having eaten half the apple of knowledge will not be content in the other half, unless it be as in the old story, to offer it to her companion. The modern Adam disdains the gift. He refuses to eat, not because he thinks it is wicked, but because he is not hungry. If he is not Eve's appetite, if men are not keeping pace with women (and it is the men who say this), whose is the fault? Generalizations are not to be made, however, are too swift and therefore misleading. The more just statement is that if some men are not keeping pace, the average man is not behind, engaged in business, it is men still who lead the way. With the advantage obtained throughout the ages they should be able to keep this leadership. And the average man is to be congratulated, so slightly, who may fall below his wife in mere accomplishments, but excel her in the mental force and discipline outside of the domestic sphere. I have never forgotten that bit of satire in one of Mr. Howell's early books where he speaks his pretended admiration for the progressive woman of the day, whose husband supports her in the leisure that enables her to do her deep thinking. "Woman are doing a lot of deep thinking, but they do not lead lives of thought and privilege. We are the one leisure class in our republic." (Rev. Celia P. Woolley in the Pilgrim for April.)

When a fellow reads the comments of the small fry Republican papers on the revenue bill, it then does him good to pick up such a fair paper as the Colorado Springs Gazette and read therein that the revenue bill is a good one, and fair to all concerned. By the way, if you must take a Republican paper, you can find one more sane than the Gazette. (Montrose Enterprise.)

The Easter number of the Colorado Springs Gazette was an interesting paper, full of good news and interesting to the enterprise of the Gazette. (Palisade Courier.)

The Colorado Springs Gazette of Sunday, March 3, contained an exhaustive write-up of the Grand Valley oil field. A handsome half-tone of the town of Debeque graces the article. The Gazette has always been for the benefit of the industries of the western slope, and the capitalists of Colorado Springs are always first in every new field of investment. (Meeker Review.)

CANNING INDUSTRY AT MANZANOLA. (Special Correspondence.) Manzanola, April 4.—The Manzanola Canning company of this place, which was established in 1899, has just made this been the history of its history. This establishment is owned and operated by T. J. Bartow. The plant has been enlarged. The new addition is rapidly nearing completion. A new 50 horse-power boiler has been added and the most improved machinery is used. About seventy-five men and an equal number of women will be employed during the canning season. Some idea of the magnitude of the industry can be obtained from the amount of canned goods to be produced. Fifty thousand cases of tomatoes are to be packed, besides large amounts of peas, string beans and fruits of all kind. One million two hundred thousand pounds of apples can be used to receive this enormous production, and ten carloads of box lumber from Arizona will be required to box it for market. These goods find a ready market and are in the end widely distributed. One of the most important contracts for the canning season is that of supplying the state penitentiary at Canon City.

The sealing of the cans used in this industry requires the use of nine tons of solder. The raw material for canning is grown in the fertile fields surrounding Manzanola, which is well adapted to these products. For this material \$25,000 will be paid out for tomatoes alone, and probably an equal amount for other kinds of material. During the season the factory will distribute about \$15,000 in wages.

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The annual meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian church was held Thursday evening. William Carlyle and W. J. Moyer were chosen as elders and Jos. S. Austin and R. B. Cassels, trustees. The congregation voted unanimously to extend a call to the Rev. J. E. Weir to become the regularly installed pastor of the church. The call will be presented to the presbytery of Gunnison at the spring meeting, which meets in Ouray. It is understood the call will be accepted by the Rev. Mr. Weir, who has been filling the pulpit of the church since January 1.

L. J. Williams, of Montana, has purchased the fine orchard and residence of Franklin Rich on Orchard Mesa, paying the snug sum of \$7,500. Mr. and Mrs. Rich will leave in a short time for an extended trip to the Pacific coast. Through the efforts of Senator Henry M. Teller, Alvin E. MacKay, his cousin who served in the Spanish-American war in Cuba, will be admitted to the hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. Since the close of the war Mr. Key has suffered severely, contracted while in the service.

During the past month, according to the deeds filed for record, over \$50,000 worth of realty has been changed hands in Mesa county. Many of the deals made have been on fruit and ranch property, most of the purchasers being newcomers from eastern states. The history of the city and county has been so much activity in real estate.

M. Strouse, the pioneer clothier, has moved an old frame structure off a lot on Main street between Tenth and Fourth. He will erect a handsome brick block on the site at once. The work of putting in the foundation has already been started.

The past week has seen the reorganization of the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company, which owns the refinery in this city. William Gelder, a wealthy mining broker, has been chosen president of the company; John R. McKinnis, of Colorado Springs, vice president and treasurer, and J. F. McFarland, secretary. The factory will not run the coming season, but the company will have everything in readiness for the raising of sugar beets on a large scale in the Grand valley in 1902.

Hon. J. A. Lyons, of Guthrie Center, Iowa, has taken up his permanent residence in Grand Junction. He is a man of considerable means. He has purchased a site at the corner of Fourth and Road streets, where he will erect a fine two-story brick business block and engage in the general merchandise business. He has also purchased two lots on Ouray street and will build a handsome residence, for which plans have already been drawn.

The several oil wells in this vicinity are going down at a rapid rate. Saturday night the well of the Western Slope had reached a depth of over 1,400 feet. The Whitewater well, as hard as this, in this well a quarter of a mile has been encountered and progress has been rather slow. The well of the Monarch company is over 900 feet deep. Work at all the wells has been going on splendidly, with no mishaps.

BUILDING IN ALAMOSA.

The Outlook for New Buildings in Alamosa This Spring and Summer Will Exceed the Number Erected in 1901.

During the year 1901 the amount of building done in Alamosa was \$23,600. This year, if all the buildings are erected that are now in contemplation, and there is nothing at present to argue against them, our growing town will be advanced to at least as much as last year. The steady and substantial growth that Alamosa is now taking on is not due by any means to the report of a beet sugar factory, although it is true that the projected enterprise has probably been one of the causes to enhance the price of land within a radius of ten miles around Alamosa, and real estate, both in and outside of our town, has been rapidly changing ownership since the first of 1902.

No better criterion to go by from a business standpoint, what is transpiring in the business world than are real estate agents, men who are buying and selling lands and are engaged in the busy marts of a real estate life; and not only in Alamosa, but all over the valley, this class of business men is constantly kept busy, and as for Alamosa, the real estate agents have the pleasure of showing—not single individuals—but large parties of easterners around who are looking for just such soil and opportunities as the San Luis valley offers.

Town property in most all of the valley towns is worth considerable more than it was three years ago. This condition has been brought about by the confidence the home people have retained in their home towns and the valley, knowing the possibilities of this great empire and never wasting an opportunity to let its light shine.

The question of interesting beet sugar people here in Alamosa has been under consideration for several months with apparently good effect, and while such a large enterprise is not landed in a day or month, yet there are many good reasons for not doubting but what work will be begun on the factory within the next few weeks.

The beet sugar industry alone will bring to the valley an added population of from three to five thousand—a class of people that will do more towards settling up vacant lands than any other class.

The theory advanced by many, who come into the valley from the east and who do not understand the situation, that we are too far from market, can be exploded without much trouble. To all unacquainted with Colorado, Denver is supposed to be the only market available. This idea is erroneous when one stops and considers that Pueblo, which is 120 miles closer to us, and which is the gateway to southern markets, offers as many inducements to southern Colorado people—and we believe more—than does the northern city which is somewhat partial to the northern part of the state, but should manifest a neutral feeling for all.

On the west of the San Luis valley is the great mining country of the San Juan, another empire in itself. The mining class do not pretend to grow a spear of any kind of vegetable matter, but as consumers they are like other humans.

Taking into consideration the fact that the San Luis valley is surrounded by a mining country, there is no section in Colorado where a farmer can do any better towards earning a livelihood and become comfortably fixed than here. (Alamosa Independent Journal.)

If you don't want to pick up a good snap, go simply to see the wells. It will pay you as well as post you. The Colorado & Southern is the only line to the oil fields. City Ticket Office, No. 15 North Tejon.

### HERPICIDE

The Latest Scientific Discovery

is based on the principle, "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

Herpicide kills the germs that cause dandruff by digging up the scalp as they burrow their pestiferous way to the hair root, where they finally destroy the hair. Without dandruff your hair will grow luxuriantly.

### Newbro's Herpicide

stops dandruff and falling hair, and starts hair growing within 10 days. One bottle will convince you of this.

For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores.

### Some Principles of Gardening.

The phrase "landscape gardening" frightens many people unnecessarily. The idea is abroad that landscape gardening is only for the rich, and that it requires more land than plain folks have. The trouble with this statement is that it "contains a nine per cent. alloy of truth." As a matter of fact, gardening is often really expensive business. Of course, the large, open country-like yard, which is the glory of our large parks, requires more space than a city lot; and if one does not love gardening, and hires everything done, the work is very costly. On the other hand, it is wonderful to see what can be accomplished in a small city lot by a business man who likes to work an hour or two a day in the garden. Those who live in or near the country are to be envied. They can bring home the plants they like, and it need not cost them anything in cash outlay. The flora of the United States is the richest in the world, and some of the happiest and prettiest homes in America are surrounded by trees and shrubs procured from the immediate neighborhood. The principles of landscape gardening are three: 1. Preserve an open central lawn. 2. Plant in masses at the sides. 3. Avoid straight lines.

The central lawn flanked by shrubbery is the secret of landscape gardening. In making nature-like pictures with plants, the lawn is the fundamental thing. The lawn is comparable to the painter's canvas, while side-planting is the frame of the picture. If the lawn pictured on this page were not left open and uninterrupted but were filled with rare and costly trees scattered here and there, the result might be interesting to the botanist and horticulturist, but not to the artist. No artist would want to sketch it because it would not be picturesque. The sprinkling of the front yard with trees and flower beds is a common mistake. (Wilhelm Miller of Cornell university in the Pilgrim for April.)

### COLORADO MIDLAND EXCURSIONS.

To all points in California \$25.00, two trains a day. Colonist rates to all points in California. Beginning April 23d, first-class fare to all California points with stop-over privileges and good long limit, \$40.00 round trip.

March 18th, April 1st and 15th and May 6th and 20th to all points in California \$47.00, limit 21 days from date of sale.

At city ticket office, No. 13 North Tejon street, and all information will be cheerfully given.

25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

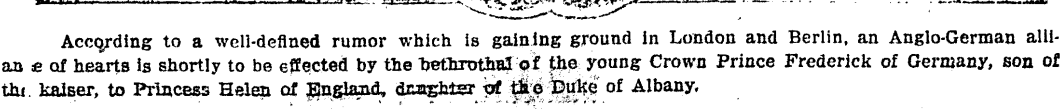


# Congress and the Chinese Exclusion Bills

signs only present in the American people. They have seen the discrimination which has existed so long in favor of imported plants and has practically crowded out our native species. Quite naturally, they have come to the conclusion that this discrimination is based on the superiority of the foreign kinds. But such is really not the case. (Eben E. Rexford in Lippincott's Magazine.)

**Something New "Under the Sun."**  
In an interesting article in the April Lippincott, on "Advance Hints to Travellers," the author says:  
"I recently met an Englishman who told me he had been interested in a company formed for the purpose of serving ice by wagon in London after the manner of the American ice companies. He said that the company failed of success, and that the householders did not know how to use the ice after they had bought it. The refrigerator had not yet dawned on the British mind. My informant went on to say that his company had now turned its attention to the introduction of refrigerators as a requisite for the success of the business. He expected success in this second venture despite the failure of the first. He answered:

**Patriotic Gardening.**  
During the last few years, a decided change has taken place in one phase of American gardening. The attention of the home gardeners has been called to the heavy and other good qualities of our native plants. It is becoming quite a custom among those who are setting out shrubs and hardy plants to give the preference to those of American growth. It is our national pride. Our national pride ought to influence us to choose native plants instead of foreign ones whenever equally desirable and meritorious species are to be had. And among our native plants, quite as desirable as the foreign ones comparatively few Americans understand. They have seen discrimination which has existed and long practically crowded out our native species, and, quite naturally, they have come to the conclusion that this discrimination must be reversed. It is the duty of the foreign lands. But such is really not the case.—(Eben E. Rexford in Lippincott's April Magazine.)





























IMPASSIONED SPEECHES IN OPPOSITION TO THE CUBAN RECIPROCITY BILL

WORK ON THE  
UTAH LINE

Actual Construction Has Be-  
gun on the First Section  
of the Road.

Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, April 9.—The first actual work on the new Utah Short Line was begun today. The contractors who have the contract for grading the first section began work. They expect to employ 500 teams and 2,000 men.

NATIONAL AID  
FOR IRRIGATION

Special to the Gazette.  
Washington, D. C., April 9.—In evi-  
dence of the passage of a national irrigation law, the secretary of the interior today ordered 70,000 acres of land in northern Montana withdrawn from public entry and set aside for the purpose of making a survey of the land in question. The lands in question are along the St. Mary and Milk rivers, in Montana, and form one of the big irrigation projects recommended for experiment by the geological survey and interior department. The lands include many thousands of acres available for agricultural purposes when placed under irrigation. The action of the secretary in making this unprecedented withdrawal is said to be with the approval of the president, and is held to be the inauguration of a new policy of government improvement of western arid lands on a large scale.

CECIL RHODES' FUNERAL

Associated Press.  
Bulawayo, Matland, April 9.—After an impressive service at the drill hall by the Bishop of Mafekingland, a coffin containing the remains of Cecil Rhodes was taken to the station for the journey to the Matopos hills. At today's service there occurred a remarkable demonstration of sorrow, in which the whole surrounding country participated. Hundreds of persons gathered along the line of march, and thousands of voices in and out of the building took up the funeral hymn. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with troops and cavalry, and in the coffin as soon as the cortege of the town limits. The entire population of Bulawayo took part in the procession, leaving the town deserted. The funeral will pass tonight in a hut at the summit of the Matopos hills, in which but Cecil Rhodes once lived.

DR. SIMON MARRIED

Associated Press.  
Paris, April 9.—A notable wedding occurred here this afternoon. Dr. Simon, a French physician, married Miss Louise, daughter of the late Louis, secretary of the staff of the National Hospital for Consumption at Denver.

SIAMESE ENTERPRISE.

Associated Press.  
Paris, April 9.—The French government has also proposed the sale of an estate at Bangkok for the purpose of raising money to pay a loan to the Siamese government. The French minister at Bangkok, the capital of Siam, having heard of the king's efforts, sent the French gunboat Comete after the royal villa. This put an end to the king's enterprises.

EAT HIGHER IN LIVERPOOL.

Associated Press.  
Liverpool, April 9.—The rise in the price of meat here is attributed more to the prohibition of Canadian and Argentine meat than to the operations of the American beef combination.

Representative Smith of Michigan and Others Presented Forceful Arguments in Behalf of the Beet Sugar Industry---Possible Combination Against the Proposed Measure.

By Associated Press.  
Washington, April 9.—The feature of the second day's debate in the house on the Cuban reciprocity bill was an impassioned speech in opposition to the measure by William A. Smith, a Michigan Republican. Senators Spooner and Charles of Wisconsin and Doolittle of Iowa and a group of Michigan beet sugar manufacturers in the gallery were in his audience, and he was liberally applauded by his Republican supporters as he assailed the Republican leaders who were advocating the bill, boldly charging them with being false to the Republican doctrine of protection.

PRESIDENT AT CHARLESTON

By Associated Press.  
Charleston, S. C., April 9.—Greeted with a demonstration of the respect and esteem of enthusiastic thousands, President Roosevelt was the guest of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition today. The weather was ideal. The evening of the day began with a grand procession through the streets of Charleston, and afterward there were speeches in the auditorium, the presentation of a sword by the president to Major Jenkins, a member of the United States army, and inspection of the grounds and buildings. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded and there was standing room only on the sidewalks and porches and doorways and in the wide piazzas of the houses along the line of march.

SAMPLER COMBINE THWARTED

The aim of the smelter trust to tie up all the ore samplers in the Cripple Creek district in a combine has been thwarted. Just how it has been accomplished cannot be fully explained at the present time, but the fact remains that the desired end has been gained, and there will not be any ore sampler combine in the Cripple Creek district at least.

INJUNCTION AND CONSPIRACY

By Associated Press.  
Washington, April 9.—The house committee on judiciary, through Chairman Ray, today filed its report of the bill popularly known as the Hoar-Croswell anti-injunction bill. The measure has attracted the widespread attention of labor and railroad circles. Mr. Ray's report summarizes its purposes as follows:

PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION

By Associated Press.  
Washington, April 9.—The Presbyterian committee on creed revision assembled here today. The final report on the subject is expected to be adopted by the committee within a week. Pending the action of the committee is a carefully prepared statement of the committee's deliberations from publication. The main discussion today was over the text of the declaration statement which is to be adopted by the general assembly.

RIOTING IN BRUSSELS

By Associated Press.  
Brussels, April 9.—King Leopold was mobbed by Socialists this afternoon on his arrival here from Biarritz. The king was quite unharmed, but it was none the less unpleasant for his majesty, whose automobile was surrounded by excited Socialists, who shouted "Long live the republic!" "Long live universal suffrage!" and waved red flags in the king's face.

CHINESE EXCLUSION

By Associated Press.  
Washington, April 9.—Throughout today's session of the senate the Chinese exclusion bill was under consideration. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire and Mr. Dillingham of Vermont opposed the bill and Mr. Turner of Washington supported it. Mr. Gallinger urged that the pending bill was unnecessary, unjust and un-American, and was clearly in contravention of our treaty obligations with China.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

By Associated Press.  
St. Paul, April 9.—Earl Devere Beardsley, state agent of the Home Co-operative company of Kansas City, Mo., was arrested today on a warrant issued at the instance of State Insurance Commissioner Dearth, charging him with doing an insurance business in the state without a license.







**THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL  
STATE NEWS SERVICE**

wn from Majestic and  
but not one of the Hag-  
attended the meeting, they  
rely satisfied with the pre-  
tensions, and do not relish the  
strike or a lockout.

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## Bar Beet Lands

Manzanita Valley YIELD PROF-  
\$50.00 to \$100.00 an acre  
by  
J. W. SETTERS,  
State Dealer, Manzanita, Colo.







# FIVE MILLIONS TO BE SPENT FOR PROSPERITY THIS YEAR

## Outlook for Improvement and Growth in Colorado Springs Was Never So Good as It Is Today---Far-Sighted Business Men Spending Their Money.

Portland Mill, Construction and Extension.....	\$ 700,000
Telluride Mill, 800-Ton Plant.....	1,000,000
City Hall.....	118,000
Y. M. C. A.....	90,000
Three Hundred Houses, Average Cost \$2,000.....	600,000
Ten Houses, Average Cost \$5,000.....	50,000
Street Railway System, Including Power Plant and New Park.....	1,000,000
Prospect Lake Improvement Guaranteed This Year.....	15,000
College Science Building.....	250,000
Bridge Construction by County and City.....	40,000
Water Extension Including New Mesa Reservoir.....	133,000
No. 2 Hosiery House.....	2,500
Chautauqua Association, Including Auditorium.....	25,000
Road Improvement in and About Colorado Springs.....	12,000
Farm Greenhouses.....	20,000
School Extension, Colorado Springs and Colorado City.....	125,000
Methodist Church.....	75,000
Court House.....	300,000
Brick Making Plants.....	20,000
Oil Exploration, North, South, East and West of City.....	25,000
Federal Building, Appropriation Assured.....	150,000
Elks Club House, Cascade Avenue and Bijou Street.....	50,000
Business Buildings.....	50,000
Horticultural Society, Expenditure for This Year.....	2,500
Cragmoor Sanatorium, to be Built East of City.....	250,000
Short Line Bridge Over Rio Grande.....	40,000
Western League Baseball Club, Grounds, Improvements, etc.....	25,000
	\$5,197,500

Five million dollars worth of prosperity for Colorado Springs for the year 1902 is what is now in sight. Five million dollars to be expended in and about Colorado Springs this year, most of it to go to the wage-earners whose lot will be the permanent evidence of this expenditure. It is a story of which any city in the country five times as big as Colorado Springs might well be proud. It is a story that cannot be told by many, if indeed by any, other cities of 25,000.

On January 1 of this year the twelve months that had just closed were pronounced the greatest in the history of the city and it was predicted by the Gazette that the year 1902 would prove to be even greater. The figures given above are ample indication that the course of events is going to make good the prophecy.

Few people have any idea of the greatness of the city of Colorado Springs. People come here from the four corners of the earth and are impressed by the character of the city, its life and hustle, its progress toward things metropolitan, the beautiful character of its homes, the attractiveness of its streets and the unparalleled favors which the city has received at the hand of nature, and then they ask why it is that the city seems so prosperous. They see no smoke clouds overhanging the roofs of the buildings but on the contrary they doubt the veracity of the man who tells them that in viewing the summit-house on Pike's Peak they are looking through twelve or thirteen miles of space. They visit the Antlers and remark that they look for no better service west of New York city. They visit our churches and hear just as good sermons and see just as good-looking people as they ever saw anywhere.

In the above list of items there are several that are of exceptional interest. It is a showing of which any citizen of Colorado Springs may be proud. A total of five million dollars seems extraordinary but there is no question about the new investments in the city amounting to this much before the close of the year. One or two items in the above list may not materialize fully by the expiration of the year. For instance, the federal building, which is included in the list, is not yet absolutely certain, but it is practically so and should this money not come to the city this year there is no question about its being made up by other things not included in the above list because they are not yet known.

The Portland mill, in its present proportions, represents, or will by the time it is completed, about \$400,000. It is the intention of the company, however, to extend the construction immediately to include practically double the present capacity of the mill and this will add about \$300,000 to the investment. The Telluride mill, in its completed condition, which it is intended to bring about within a year, will have a daily capacity of no less than 800 tons of ore and will represent an investment of a million dollars.

Three hundred houses are an exceedingly low estimate on the dwellings included at an average cost of \$2,000. North, south, east and west, they are going up by the score and there are fully as many foundations making their appearance now as there are unfinished buildings to be seen. Cascade avenue, Ivywild and Broadmoor, as well as the west side and Manitou contribute to the ten houses costing an average of \$5,000 each. As a matter of fact there will be erected during the year, some of which are already in construction, apartment houses, not included in the above list at all, far exceeding in value the sum represented by this item.

The item included as street railway extension includes practically an entirely new street railway system for Colorado Springs, including power station, equipment, rolling stock, tracks and all the apparatus necessary for the proper maintenance of a system such as is being installed.

The figures on improvements at Prospect Lake are taken from the city's contract with the promoters of this resort. It is alleged by them that they will considerably exceed this amount in their expenditure.

The item of bridge construction which passes the public eye with practically no thought at all, does not do justice to the facts in this respect. The bridge on south Tejon street over the Fountain creek alone will do justice to the facts in this respect. In addition to this there is a new bridge to be put in at once at Platte avenue over Shook's run, a new bridge over the Monument creek at the Mesa road, one over Shook's run at Fountain street, and probably one over the Monument at Andley Place. In addition to this there is a \$40,000 bridge being built by the Short Line at the intersection of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad with its Santa Fe extension.

The water extension item is covered by bond issues now under way and that for school extension is more than covered by bond issues already completed in Colorado Springs and Colorado City. \$125,000 is quoted as the total while Colorado Springs alone will spend \$100,000 at once and Colorado City on Monday contracted for \$31,000. The Chautauqua item includes the erection of the auditorium which it is intended to build this year. Should this not be done this item would probably fall to \$15,000. The item of road improvement includes the re-building of various roads in the vicinity of Colorado City and Manitou and the Garden of the Gods, also the building of the boulevard from this city to the new Austin Bluffs park which will, in itself, call for a great part of the amount named. Should the subscriptions to the Cragmoor Sanatorium fund come along as rapidly as it is believed they will, the expenditure of the amount stated for this purpose will be undertaken this year.

At any rate, from the figures given above it is apparent that five millions is a conservative estimate on the amount of money which will be spent for matters of general improvement during the present year. Colorado Springs is certainly contributing her share to the general prosperity of the state.

Let the good work go on.

### HERPICIDE

The Latest Scientific Discovery

Based on the principle of "destroying the cause, you remove the effect." Herpicide kills the germ that causes dandruff by digging up the scalp as they burrow their poisonous way to the hair root where they finally destroy the hair. Without dandruff your hair will grow luxuriantly.

### Newbro's Herpicide

Doesn't burn and kills dandruff within 10 days. Absolutely reliable.

### Some Principles of Gardening.

This phrase "landscape gardening" frightens many people unnecessarily. The idea is abroad that landscape gardening is only for the rich, and that it requires more land than plain folks have. The trouble with this statement is that it contains a nine per cent. alloy of truth. As a matter of fact, landscape gardening is a very expensive business. Of course, the large, open country-like view, which is the glory of our large parks, requires more space than a city lot; and if one does not have a large lot, and does everything done, the work is very costly. On the other hand, it is wonderful to see what can be accomplished in a small city lot by a business man who likes to work an hour or two a day in the garden. Those who live in or near the country are to be envied. They can bring home the plants they like, and it need not cost them anything in cash outlay. The flora of the United States is one of the richest in the world, and some of the happiest and prettiest homes in America are surrounded by trees and shrubs procured from the immediate neighborhood. The truth is that the principles of landscape gardening are easily applicable to city lots, suburban yards and farm homes as well as to public parks and Newport cottages.

### 3. Avoid straight lines.

The central lawn flanked by shrubbery is the secret of landscape gardening. In making nature-like pictures with plants, the lawn is the fundamental thing. The lawn is comparable to the painter's canvas, while the planting is the frame of the picture. If the lawn pictured on this page were not left open and uninterrupted but were filled with rare and costly trees scattered here and there, the result might be interesting to the botanist and horticulturist, but not to the artist. No artist would want to sketch it because it would not be picturesque. The sprinkling of the front yard with trees and flower beds is a common mistake. (William Miller of Cornell University in the Pilgrim for April.)

### COLORADO MIDLAND EXCURSIONS.

To all points in California \$25.00, two trains a day. Coloradoist rates to all points in California. Beginning April 23d, first-class fare to all California points with stop-over privileges and good, long limit, \$40.00 round trip.

March 18th, April 1st and 15th and May 8th and 20th to all points in California \$37.00, limit 21 days from date of sale.

Call at city ticket office, No. 13 North Tejon street, for full information. Will be cheerfully given.

# Information About Colorado

### The New Route.

A special from Delta which appeared in the Denver Post of Wednesday last, says:

"A force of Denver & Rio Grande railroad surveyors is now heading for Taylor park, which would seem to settle the route of the new road. Parties who are in a position to know say that the road will be changed to standard gauge between Grand Junction and Delta, and that the new road now building will be the main line between Grand Junction and Delta, Taylor park and thence will shorten the line very materially for transcontinental business."

The route as proposed will leave the present main line of the Rio Grande at Buerger, Vista creek, and thence pass through Taylor park and thence follow down Taylor river to Almont, from where it will follow up this valley to Augustus mountain, which will be tunneled near the base, thus leaving a fine even grade to the remainder of the way down the valley through Paola and Hotchkiss to Delta. The points to be urged in favor of this route, as against the present line from Salda via Gunnison to Grand Junction, are important and numerous. First, it will remove the immense expense of operating over Marshall pass and Cerro hill and through Black canyon. Second, the new route is very feasible for a standard gauge track, the old one on an account of the easier grades and generally better topography of the country. Third, the new route would immediately develop the wide area of rich agricultural territory in the northwestern part of Gunnison county and the eastern part of Delta county, and as a consequence, create a vast amount of new traffic. Fourth, it is becoming more apparent every day that the interests of D. & R. G. and C. & F. & I. Co. are conflicting and as it is said that the former has secured control of a large tract of coal land in the anthracite section it is quite reasonable to suppose that the road would desire to open it up.

The importance of this projected movement to Crested Butte is inestimable. Its consummation would open up to and through the narrowest and most resources of the contiguous territory, and the advantage which would accrue to the town from the inauguration of the many new enterprises, which would come as a matter of course, would quickly double our population and greatly enlarge our importance as a trade center.

The following paragraph from the Delta Independent demonstrates that there is tangible evidence that a road will be constructed over this route:

"The new branch of the Denver & Rio Grande from Delta through the valley of the North Fork and thence on to Crested Butte, beginning at the mouth of the North Fork, and ending at the first of the week and it is understood that as soon as the surveyors get the line ready contracts will be let all along the line. The route already let call for the line to be completed, and then to a point across the Gunnison river near the state bridge by May 10, and also that the bridge over the river will be ready for the ties and iron at that time. Numerous other statements will be scattered all along the line and by the time the first section already let is completed the other sections will be well along. Without a doubt this new line will be the grandest enterprise of the state, being much the shortest and from the immense amount of traffic in coal and fruit and other products, it will gather from the country run the largest body of coal in the state and probably in the world, along the headwaters of the North Fork and on Anthracite and Coal creeks. In opening up these fields not only Colorado but the entire west could be supplied with coal, and the coal and soft coal." (Elk Mountain Pilot.)

### Northwest Colorado.

The two things which have been given most attention in the papers during the past ten days have been the change in ownership of the Colorado & Southern railroad, and the building of a new line west through Middle Park and Lake City. As to the former, it is known that the Colorado & Southern will maintain its independence, and will be continued as a Colorado road. The project to build from Denver west to Salt Lake, and thence to the Pacific, has been the hope of the people of this state for many years. The road is badly needed as a matter of furnishing railroad facilities to a large portion of the state, as well as making a shorter route to the Pacific coast, and the chief benefit would inure to the northwestern part of the state. Between the Union Pacific, the Colorado and the Rio Grande on the south and the east foothills of the Rocky mountains and Salt Lake lies a stretch of country over 400 miles long and 115 miles wide, and it is a white waste of road. This area is practically as large as the state of New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio and fully 80 per cent. of it lies in this state. This region is rich in coal, copper, gold and silver, as well as in other minerals found elsewhere in this state. A large part of this area is as valuable for farming and stockraising as any other district in the state. The field is an inviting one to the enterprising man who would have undertaken the task as experienced men in such undertakings we may expect to see this road built within a reasonable time. (Greely Sun.)

### Testing Beet Pulp.

C. J. Griffith, assistant agriculturist, and the senior class in agriculture at the State Agricultural college, are now conducting two very interesting tests with sheep on the feed value of beet pulp. For the first experiment they are using two lots of Mexican lambs, 10 in each lot. One is fed alfalfa and beet pulp and the other sugar beets and alfalfa. They will for a while be carried on the range and the two lots will then be subdivided, making four lots in all, five sheep in each lot. Lot 1 will be continued with the ration of beet pulp and alfalfa. Lot 2 will be given sugar beets and alfalfa. Lot 3 will be given alfalfa and wheat and barley. Lot 4 will be fed sugar beets, alfalfa, and the same grain as Lot 3. The result of the test will show the value of beet pulp and of sugar beets as feed. The sheep will be compared with lots 3 and 4, will show the value of a straight ration of sugar beets or beet pulp, and to what extent grain is of benefit when fed in connection with either the beets or pulp. (Loveland Reporter.)

### Arkansas Valley Trolley Line.

Plans for a mammoth electric line system through the Arkansas valley, extending from Le Juno to Pueblo, have just been made public. The articles of incorporation of the company were filed in Pueblo yesterday, and an application for a franchise in that city is now being considered by the city council. The company will probably apply for a right-of-way over the highways of Otero county at the next meeting of the board of county commissioners.

First year are as follows: Gov. James B. Orman, Andrew Park, A. P. Bussey, Orson E. Blake, Dr. Frank Finney, La Junta, W. E. Bondurant, of Wichita, Kansas, and W. E. Bondurant, of Pueblo. Actual construction will begin upon the road within six months and before the close of the year we may expect to see trolley cars running between La Junta and Pueblo. There will be a service of several trains daily. Freight trains will be maintained which will carry sugar beets to the big factories and produce of the farms to market. Nearly every farm of any productive value between La Junta and Pueblo will be tapped. The company also proposes to furnish power and light to every farm house, where it is desired, and the plant will be of sufficient capacity to furnish light to every village and hamlet along the line.

The whole proposition is business from the start, and has been under way for six months, but everything has been done so quietly that not even a rumor of it reached the public. (La Junta Tribune.)

### Outside of its wonderful silver mines

that in the past have stood almost without a peer of richness, the extent of ore bodies, Georgetown bids fair to join the vanguard of gold producers in the near future. Developments of the past year or so in the Argentine district prove that this is not a rash assertion. Parties operating in the sections named find not only strong bodies of ore, but that the values run well in the yellow metal. This is bound to attract other capital and further developments of an important kind are expected. The Arkansas Valley electric railway is built, Manzanola will be in direct line for a substantial kind of a boom.

### Should D. H. Moffat succeed in securing

the proposed short line railroad from Denver to Salt Lake he will have become a much greater benefactor to the west than he is at present. The proposed route which will probably cut through the continental divide by way of the old abandoned Brick Pottery tunnel will open up the vast cattle and farming sections of Rout and Rio Blanco counties, and will also be traversing a great portion of the former territory. Perhaps in no section of this great state could a railroad be built that would open up and bring before the world as many resources and possibilities which Mr. Moffat's proposed road will surely develop. Mr. Moffat is entitled to great credit and much encouragement on his latest venture. (Greenwood Post.)

### Are the Sexes Growing Apart?

The question of the relation of the club to the home is always pertinent. Does the club separate women from the rest of the household? Is it in the seeds and disposition of both we must seek the cause if this be true. One thing is sure: Woman, having eaten half the apple of knowledge will not be able to keep the secret unless it be as in the old story, to offer it to her companion. The modern Adam disdains the gift. He refuses to eat, but because he thinks it is wicked, but because he is not hungry. He has not the appetite. If men are not keeping pace with women (and it is the men who say this), whose is the fault? Generalizations on this point, however, are too swift and therefore misleading. The more just statement is that if some men are not keeping pace, the average man and husband, engaged in business, it is men still who lead the way. With the advantage of a long life, they are able to keep their leadership, and the average man is not to be spoken of too lightly, who may fall below his wife in mere accomplishments but excel her in the more important things of life. Outside contact with the world procures. I have never forgotten that bit of satire in one of Mr. Howell's early books where he speaks his pretended admiration for the progressive women of the day. "The woman who supports her in the leisure that enables her to do her deep thinking," "Woman are doing a lot of deep thinking, but many of us lead lives of sheltered ease and privilege. We are the one leisure class in our republic." (Rev. Celia F. Woolley in the Pilgrim for April.)

When a fellow reads the comments of the small paper on the papers on the revenue bill, it then does him good to pick up such a fair paper as the Colorado Springs Gazette and read therein that the revenue bill is a good one, and fair to all concerned. By the way, if you are a subscriber to the Republic paper, you can find no better than the Gazette. (Montrose Enterprise.)

The Easter number of the Colorado Springs Gazette contains an exhaustive list of 40 pages, quite in keeping with the enterprise of the Gazette. (Fallsdale Courier.)

The Colorado Springs Gazette of Sunday, March 23d, contained an exhaustive list of 40 pages, quite in keeping with the enterprise of the Gazette. (Fallsdale Courier.)

### CANNING INDUSTRY AT MANZANOLA.

(Special Correspondence.)

Manzanola, April 4.—The Manzanola Canning company of this place, which was established in 1898, will make this the banner year of its history. This establishment is owned and operated by T. J. Bartow. The plant has been enlarged. The new addition is rapidly nearing completion. A new 50 horse-power boiler has been added and the most improved machinery is used. About seventy-five men and an equal number of women will be employed during the canning season.

Some idea of the magnitude of the industry can be obtained from the amount of canned goods to be produced. Fifty thousand cases of tomatoes are to be packed, besides large amounts of peas, string beans and fruits of all kinds. One million two hundred thousand three-pound cans will be used to receive this enormous production, and ten carloads of box lumber from Arizona will be required to box it for market. These goods find a ready market and are in the end widely distributed. One of the most important contracts for the canning season is that of supplying the state penitentiary at Canon City.

The sealing of the cans used in this industry requires the use of nine tons of solder.

The raw material for canning is grown in the fertile fields surrounding Manzanola, which is well adapted to these products. For this material \$25,000 will be paid out for tomatoes, peas, and probably an equal amount for other kinds of material. During the season the factory will employ about 110,000 in wages.

This factory has shown the way by which home industry and home products may be made to help build up the financial interests of the locality. The farming classes raise their products under definite contracts and can go forward with their summer's labor with perfect confidence that, with due intelligence and labor, they can realize a substantial reward.

The oil craze at this place is at fever heat, and either oil will be found or it will be definitely proven that there is no oil here. A local oil company has been formed and a large section of land has been filed on, besides options having been obtained from almost the entire farming community. Charles McVey, the oil expert so well known throughout the state, has expressed a flattering opinion in regard to the probabilities of securing oil in paying quantities, and the oil is being sought rapidly. Already stock bought at one cent per share is selling at two cents. It is expected that a well will be put down in the very near future.

The people here are elated over the prospects of securing a sugar factory. A firm in Pennsylvania has secured option on several choice tracts of lands and have made extensive surveys on this property. Definite information is hard to secure, but it is promised that everything will be settled in a few days. A definite announcement will be made in the near future. It is secured and the Arkansas Valley electric railway is built, Manzanola will be in direct line for a substantial kind of a boom.

### SPRING MEN INTERESTED IN IL AT FOYLER.

(Special Correspondence.)

Fowler, April 4.—The oil excitement has now reached Fowler, and developments may be expected in the near future. D. J. Gilbert, an oil expert, acting for Colorado Springs capitalists, has filed on two extensive tracts of land south of Fowler. It is expected an oil well will be sunk in the month of May. L. D. Kennison, a local real estate dealer, has staked out 10,000 acres of land in the hope that oil will make him a wealthy man.

Mr. Gilbert is the son of J. S. Gilbert, mayor of Fowler, and has had a number of years' experience in drilling for oil and coal throughout Colorado. He has had eminent success in the location of paying mines in the Cripple Creek fields, and discovered the first oil in the Boulder field, while drilling for coal in 1894. He was on his way to central Africa, in the interests of an oil company, when he was delayed by sickness in Denver, he was secured by the Colorado Springs company to come to Fowler. After a careful study of geological formation in this vicinity, he states that indications point very favorably toward oil, and that if oil is found, as it will be in very large quantities, as the basin in which Fowler is situated is the largest unbroken basin in Colorado. This opinion was also given by the report of the government geologist, and Professor Cannon of Denver, the former an oil man of extensive experience and the latter a geologist of national state reputation.

Indisputable facts of oil have been discovered in the "cedars," 30 miles to the southwest, and a well recently sunk a few miles southwest of town contained so much oil that the water could not be pumped out. From all indications, it would seem that Fowler has flattering prospects for being one of the lucky towns to secure a lucrative product in the shape of crude oil.

The oil canal, which was recently placed in the hands of a receiver, is being repaired and extended, and put in order for the spring flow of water. Lumber is being secured for putting in a new dam. Twenty acres of land are now being cleared on the work. This canal irrigates a district several miles south of Fowler, where Irish potatoes were successfully grown last year.

A petition is being circulated requesting the establishment of a rural mail route to take in a section of country lying east, south and west of Fowler. At the regular village election J. J. Brown was elected to succeed J. S. Gilbert as mayor. A very small vote was polled. The vote on the question of purchasing a park for the use of the town carried, the vote being 17 for and 2 against.

### SMELTER FOR GRAND JUNCTION.

(Special to the Gazette.)

Grand Junction, April 7.—James V. Howard, promoter for the Loder smelter, leaves tonight for Boston to close the deal and make the arrangements to erect a smelter in this city at once. The committee of 10 city capitalists, several weeks ago to solicit subscriptions raised the \$10,000 asked and it is now an assured fact that Grand Junction will have a smelter.

Last night while making repairs on the engine at Mountain View, R. G. W., and George Rucker, fireman, were badly scalded about the face and arms. The wounded men were brought to this city.

The managers of the Grand Junction Business college have purchased a block of land just beyond the end of North Seventh street, where a two-story structure will be erected at once, as the future home of the college. The work of grading the campus and planting trees has already been started. The site for the new building is the highest point within the city limits. At the present time the college has an enrollment of 64 students and the managers have found their present location inadequate.

The question of a cannery for this city is again talked about. Parties from Florence are anxious to place such an industry here and they do not ask for a bonus, but want to know whether the fruit growers will take hold and assist them, should they decide to establish such an industry. A cannery is one of the needed things for Mesa county. Take, for instance, last season, when this country produced such an immense fruit crop. Tons of ripe fruit of all kinds went to waste for want of help to take it to the cities and mining camps of Colorado. This fruit could have been loaded in wagons, unpacked, and hauled to a cannery and in this way been utilized, making thousands of dollars for the orchardists of the Grand valley, as well as supporting an industry which is badly needed. A cannery should be erected here in time to take care of the crop of fruit which will be produced during the coming season.

The G. A. R., W. R. C. and S. of V. are working on plans for the erection of a hall for lodge purposes. They ask the citizens of Grand Junction to raise \$500 towards building them in the city. For many years the members of the Woman's Relief corps of this city have done yeoman work among the poor and needy, and they now ask for little more than a permanent hall where they can hold meetings. It is a worthy cause and is meeting with hearty approval among the business men.

The annual meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian church was held Thursday evening, March 27th, at the home of J. E. Weir, who was chosen as elders and Jos. S. Austin and R. B. Cassels trustees. The congregation voted unanimously to extend a call to the Rev. J. E. Weir to become the regular pastor of the church. The call will be presented to the presbytery of Gunnison at the spring meeting, which meets in Ouray. It is understood the call will be accepted by the Rev. Mr. Weir, who has been filling the pulpit of the church since January 1.

L. J. Williams, of Montana, has purchased the fine orchard and residence on Franklin rich on Orchard mesa, paying the sum of \$10,000. Mr. and Mrs. Rich will leave in a short time for an extended trip to the Pacific coast.

Through the efforts of Senator Henry M. Teller, Alvin E. Key, of this city, who attended the Spanish-American war in Cuba, will be admitted to the hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. Since the close of the war Mr. Key has suffered from lung trouble, contracted while in the service.

During the past year, according to the deeds filed for record, over \$50,000 worth of realty has changed hands in Mesa county. Many of the deals made have been on fruit and ranch property, most of the purchases being made by newcomers from eastern states. Never in the history of city and county has there been so much activity in real estate.

M. Strouse, the pioneer clothier, has moved his fine frame structure off a lot on Main street between Third and Fourth. He will erect a handsome business block on the site at once. The work of putting in the foundation has already been started.

The past year has seen the reorganization of the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company which owns the refinery in this city. William Gelder, a wealthy mining broker of Denver, has been elected president of the company. John R. McKinnin, of Colorado Springs, vice president and treasurer, and J. F. McFarland, secretary. The factory will not run the coming season, but the company will have everything in readiness for the raising of sugar beets on a large scale in the Grand valley in 1903.

Hon. J. A. Lyons, of Guthrie Center, Iowa, has taken up his permanent residence in Grand Junction. He is a man of considerable means and has purchased a site at the corner of Fourth and Second streets, where he will erect a fine two-story brick business block and engage in the general merchandise business. He has also purchased two lots on Ouray street and will build a handsome residence, for which plans have already been drawn.

The several oil wells in this vicinity are going down at a rapid rate. Saturday night the well of the Western Slope had reached a depth of over 1,400 feet. The Whitewater well is down 250 feet. In this well a quartz as hard as flint was encountered. The well of the Monarch company is over 200 feet deep. Work at all the wells has been moving along splendidly, with no mishaps.

### BUILDING IN ALAMOSA.

The Outlook Now for New Buildings in Alamosa This Spring and Summer Will Exceed the Number Erected in 1901.

During the year 1901 the amount of building done in Alamosa was \$23,600. This year, if all the proposed buildings are erected that are in contemplation, and there is nothing at present to argue against them, our growing town will be advanced to at least as much as last year. The steady and substantial growth that Alamosa is now taking on is not due by any means to the report of a best sugar factory, although it is true, that that projected enterprise has probably been one of the causes to enhance the price of land within a radius of ten miles around Alamosa, and real estate agents in and outside of our town, has been a very changing ownership since the first of 1902.

No better criterion to go by from a business standpoint of what is transpiring in the business world than are real estate agents, men who are buying and selling lands and are engaged in the busy marts of a real estate life, and not only in Alamosa, but all over the valley, this class of business men is constantly kept busy, and as for Alamosa the real estate agents have the pleasure of showing—not single individuals—but large parties of business men around who are looking for just such soil and opportunities as the San Luis valley offers.

Town property in most all of the valley towns is worth considerable more than it was three years ago. This condition has been brought about by the confidence the home people have retained in their home towns and the valley, knowing the possibilities of this great empire and never wasting an opportunity to let its light shine.

The question of interesting beet sugar people here at Alamosa has been under consideration for several months with apparently good effect, and while such a large enterprise is not landed in a day or month, yet there are many good reasons for not doubting but what work will be begun on the factory within the next few weeks.

The beet sugar industry alone will bring to the valley an added population of from three to five thousand—a class of people that will do more towards settling up vacant lands than any other class.

The theory advanced by many, who come into the valley from the east, and who do not understand the situation, that we are too far from a market, can be exploded without much trouble. To all unacquainted with Colorado, Denver is supposed to be the only market available. This idea is erroneous when one stops and considers that Pueblo, which is 120 miles closer to us, and which is the gateway to southern markets, offers as many inducements to southern Colorado people—and we believe more—than does the northern city which is the nearest market to the northern part of the state, but should manifest a neutral feeling for all.

On the west of the San Luis valley is the great mining country of the San Juan, another empire within itself. The mining class do not pretend to grow a spear of any kind of vegetable matter, but as consumers they are like other humans.

Taking into consideration the fact that the San Luis valley is surrounded by a mining country, there is no section in Colorado where a farmer can find any better prospects for raising his stock and becoming comfortably fixed than here. (Alamosa Independent Journal.)

If you don't want to pick up a good snag you simply to see the well, it will pay you as well as post you.

The Colorado & Southern is the only line to the old fields. City Ticket Office, No. 15 North Tejon.



By the  
Hon. John W. Foster, LL. D.  
Ex-Secretary of State.

# Congress and the Chinese Exclusion Bills

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**P**REMISE by saying that the question of the free admission of Chinese laborers into the United States is not an issue in the pending legislation. There is a general consensus of opinion in this country that it would not be wise to admit Chinese laborers without limit, lest they should come in such great numbers as seriously to affect the price of labor and also have an unfavorable influence on our civilization.

The Chinese government has recognized that it was not an unreasonable demand that our government has made that there should be some restriction upon this class of immigration. In 1883, when we were greatly needing Chinese laborers to build the Pacific railroad, a treaty had been made stipulating for the free immigration of Chinese of all classes into the United States. But in 1880 the demand for restriction had become so strong that our government sent to Peking a commission of distinguished Americans, at the head of which was President Angell of Michigan university to negotiate for an amendment of the treaty of 1883. The Chinese government listened favorably to our commissioners, and agreed to a new treaty whereby it was stipulated that the coming of Chinese laborers might be suspended by congress for a period of years; but it was also stipulated that Chinese of other classes might freely come to the United States.

This treaty continued in force until 1894, when at the demand of the labor unions a new treaty was made with the consent of China, which was still more stringent, requiring the Chinese laborers to be registered, and they were denied permission to visit their homes in China and return to the United States unless they had property here to the value of one thousand dollars, or a wife or a child in this country. In every case when our government has asked China

for a change in the treaty to suit the purposes of our laboring class, China has given her consent.

The laws of congress now in force, enacted ostensibly to carry out the terms of the treaty, expire by limitation in May of this year, and it becomes necessary to reenact them to pass others in their place. Hence the present discussion and the bills now pending in congress on this subject.

After lengthy hearings before the committees of the senate and the house, bills have been reported in the two houses of similar character. In order that the legislation proposed may be understood, it may be well to examine the provisions of the bill which has been reported to the senate from the committee on immigration, which is known as the "Pacific States bill," having been framed by men from those states, and only slightly modified by the committee.

It is to be borne in mind that the United States has entered with China into a solemn treaty for the regulation of the immigration of Chinese into this country, and that the legislation now pending is ostensibly based upon the treaty of 1894 and to be enacted to give effect to the treaty. Our examination will be to determine how far the bill is in conformity to the stipulation of the treaty and to our American sense of justice.

Article 2 of the treaty sets forth with unusual particularity under what conditions a Chinese laborer might temporarily leave the United States and be permitted to return. It adds conditions not warranted by the treaty, some of them absurd and impossible of ascertainment. If a man leaves debts on his departure, it must be made to appear that the debts do not consist of promissory notes or similar acknowledgments; and that he possess on his return the same family, property, or debt qualifications as at the time of his departure; he must make his application to the treasury officer of the district from which he wishes to depart at least one month in advance, and submit all the proofs required by the immigration bureau (the bill would deprive such a citizen of the right enjoyed by every other citizen of free residence and travel in the land of his birth).

**Not of the Laboring Class.**

There are some of the provisions of the bill relating to Chinese laborers; but, when it comes to treat of the Chinese who are not of the laboring class,

it is in still greater disregard of both the treaty and common justice.

The following is one of its provisions: "Every Chinese person shall be deemed a laborer, within the meaning of this act, who is not an official, or a traveler for curiosity or pleasure as hereinafter defined." This would exclude bankers, commercial brokers, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, civil engineers, men of rank and wealth, or scientists who seek residence, and many other desirable and worthy Chinese. It is clearly against the intent of the treaty, which was designed to exclude laborers only.

The treaty provides for the free admission and residence in the United States of officials, students, merchants, and travelers; and yet the bill contains provisions which practically nullify the treaty.

The word "teacher" in its Article 3 is enlarged in the bill, without any warrant, to be (1) "one who for not less than two years next preceding his application for entry into the United States has been continuously engaged (2) in giving instruction in the higher branches of education, and (3) who proves to the satisfaction of the appropriate treasury officer that he is qualified to teach such higher branches of study." The bill also provides that (4) has completed arrangements to teach in a recognized institution of learning in the United States, and (5) intends to pursue no other occupation than teaching while in the United States.

Here are five conditions, each of which is made a requisite to the admission into the United States, not one of which is authorized by the treaty. The bill is a complete denial of the proposed legislation, it is provided that a subordinate inspector in the San Francisco custom house, who knows not a single word of the Chinese language, and to whom the bill would give the right to deprive a citizen of the United States of that citizenship, shall pass upon the qualifications of the teacher or professor. The treaty is explicit as to the character of the certificate which the teacher must present, and to crown the absurdity of the proposed legislation, it is provided that the money credit sufficient to defray his expenses for the two or three years' course required.

to be equally absurd and impossible of observance. It is as follows: "The term 'student,' as used in this act, is construed to mean only one who (1) pursues some of the higher branches of study or (2) to be fitted for some profession or occupation (3) for which facilities of study are not afforded in the foreign country or the territory of the United States where he comes, and (4) for whose support while studying adequate provision has been made, and (5) who intends to depart from the United States immediately on the completion of his studies."

**Unwarranted Conditions.**

Here are four or five conditions, two being in the alternative, none of which are warranted by the treaty, which must be established to the satisfaction of the immigration inspector before a student can be admitted to the United States.

Only those are to be admitted who come with sufficient collegiate or advanced education to enable them to enter a professional school or to pursue a post-graduate course of study. It must be shown to the satisfaction of this inspector, before the student is admitted, that there are no institutions of learning in China, or in the insular possessions, in case the student comes from our islands, in which he can fit himself for his chosen profession, or pursue his post-graduate studies. The inspector may not be informed of the fact, but every intelligent American conversant with the orient knows that there are in the Imperial universities at Peking and Tientsin and in the middle and southern provinces, such as Shanghai, Hankow, and elsewhere in China, and in Honolulu, at least of our insular possessions, facilities where a student may pursue a course of study in medicine, international law, divinity, or other professional and modern languages, engineering and other scientific pursuits.

If a student applies for admission to the United States to secure a degree in medicine, law, divinity, or other profession, he must satisfy the inspector that he has arranged in advance the money credit sufficient to defray his expenses for the two or three years' course required.

If he comes to fit himself for the profession of medicine or divinity, he cannot, on receiving his degree, practice as a physician among his own people resident in the United States, or accept a post as preacher or evangelist in any of the various Chinese mission stations in our cities, or in the Hawaiian or Philippine islands, but he must return to China "immediately on the completion of his course of studies."

Notice also the provisions of the bill as to Chinese merchants. Its requirement that a merchant must have fixed place of residence in China, and business there from coming to this country to make their purchases. It is required that a merchant once in the United States and returning, or on coming from our insular possessions, must before leaving the treasury of the immigration inspector for forthwith becoming the owner, in whole or in part, of a good-faith mercantile business. He is also required to establish the satisfaction of the treasury official certain facts "by the testimony of two credible witnesses other than Chinese."

**Impossible and Unjust.**

In many cases of bona-fide merchants (many of them of the highest character of fulfillment), and it is repugnant to the ideas of justice and to orderly judicial proceedings to cast discredit as witnesses upon a whole race or nationality, and to cast doubt upon the integrity of a "national" clause of the treaty already cited, as no such rule is enforced against either our own citizens or those of any other nation with which we have treaties.

On such matters as before the bill as repugnant to the treaty and to justice as those above given, did the limitations of this article permit.

Before closing, I must, however, refer to the opinion of the Chinese government as to the character of the Chinese exclusion laws now in force—an opinion which sustains my contention that they and the pending bill do violence to the univer-

sally accepted principles of justice and the dictates of our common humanity. The case on which he gave his opinion was that of a Chinese laborer who went to China on a visit after application for a certificate of return, which he supposed was given to him duly vided by the customs authorities at San Francisco. On his return to that port he was refused admission on the ground that he was not a lawful resident of the United States, but that his certificate was not in order. An appeal was made to the customs authorities, for his admittance on equitable considerations, he having been lawfully a resident and having in this country a wife and child.

The case was referred to the Attorney-General, and he gave an opinion that it was not possible under the law to admit the Chinese laborer, but that he must be returned to China. The Attorney-General admitted the evidence before him showed that the man acted in good faith and "was innocent of fraud." He says (the capitals are mine):

"To find, however, that under the peculiar nature and language of these laws it is not possible to recognize the appeal to considerations of ELEMANTARY JUSTICE AND HUMANITY (even if well founded), or to bring the case within the scope of an act of executive clemency. The Chinese exclusion laws are necessarily rigorous, and of the highest degree of technicality, and do not permit the impossibility of their being applied to the commend and command judicial authorities to search with scrupulous care for a WAY TO DO JUSTICE when the technicalities of the law present obstructions."

"The highest legal authority in our government is forced to make such humiliating admissions as the foregoing, I submit to every fair-minded and Christian citizen who has regard for the honor of his country whether it is not incumbent upon every man whose voice is heard at Washington in protest against the pending legislation."

Washington, D. C.

## The Gazette's Special Letter From the National Capital.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., April 2.—Representative Shafer believes the Congressional Record is good reading for the country. Now, every member of the house has twenty-nine copies of that publication in his possession for use in his district. Mr. Shafer wants to make it one hundred and fifty copies.

"That would be none too many," declared Mr. Shafer. "We say we are in the house to educate the government. There is no better way to do it than by reading the record of what congress is doing. I am aware that there is a great deal of useless talk printed in the Record, but there is also much valuable material, and the man who reads the Record carefully will be pretty thoroughly posted as to what the government is doing. We have to set the type and we own the machinery. The added cost would be chiefly for paper."

Monday was one of the most interesting egg-rolling days in the history of the White House lot. For the first time in many, many years, there are a lot of healthy, frolicsome children playing on the White House roof to join in the sport. The young Roosevelts entered into the fun with all the vim for which the family is famous. In the afternoon, as has been the custom on Easter Monday for many years, the Marine band played for the children, and the president and his wife and their friends watched the game from the porch.

Egg-rolling day has been the annual children's holiday in Washington for fifty years, and no one seems to know, nor is any one able to tell exactly where the custom originated. It is believed to be the survival of some quaint German peasant holiday.

After it all over, the White House grounds bear the appearance of having been swept by a cyclone. It generally takes the gardeners a week to clear up the lawns and repair the havoc wrought

by the thousands of merry-makers upon shrubbery and grass. But Uncle Sam is indulgent on the Monday following Easter, and really does not care what the children do so long as they have a good time.

Senators keep closely in touch with the weather in their home states at all times while in this city. The weather bureau service in both the senate and house allows them to know every morning the temperature at which the clouds, and the rain or snow or presence of clouds, all over the country, so that they cannot only know the conditions at their homes, but can see what is likely to occur during the coming twenty-four hours. Senators interested in stock farms of the west find much satisfaction in seeing just what conditions prevail during the severe weather of the winter, or during the torrid periods of the summer. Senators interested in shipping on the lakes and rivers can keep track of the conditions allowing the running of the boats. Various other lines of industry, depending in one way or another on the conditions of the weather, make the branch office of the weather bureau in the senate and house lobbies popular resorts. The weather conditions are shown on large maps covered with glass, on which the temperature, etc., of all the stations of the weather bureau are written with chalk daily.

There seems to be considerable doubt about Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont being a candidate for New York this year. Mr. Belmont is now serving his first term in congress, and has not attracted any particular attention either in political or social circles during his temporary residence in Washington. When the present Mrs. Belmont was the wife of W. K. Vanderbilt she was more conspicuous socially than she is as the wife of Mr. Belmont. It was heralded before they came to Washington last December

that they would take a prominent position in society. Whether this heralding was authorized or not, is a question. Mrs. Belmont did not participate in any of the social festivities of the past season, except some affairs which took place in the Willard hotel, where the Belmonts live. It is understood that President Roosevelt manifested a disposition early in the social season to frown upon Mrs. Belmont because of her being a divorced woman. It is known that the president is a stickler for the strictest rules in social affairs, and is by no means a friend to those who seek divorce courts.

Mr. Belmont is a Democrat in politics, and is politically hostile to the president, but personally they have been good friends for years. While Mr. Perry Belmont may be a member of the next congress, it is rather doubtful whether his brother, the present member, will stand for re-election.

Speaker Henderson, it is said, will have to fight for his official life in his congressional district next summer. His opponent will be O. B. Courtwright of Waterloo, Iowa, and the opposition to Speaker Henderson will be based on the assertion that he no longer represents the sentiment of the Republicans of his district. Courtwright is one of the best-known attorneys in the district, a life-long Republican, a brilliant speaker, and a politician of considerable ability. He is serving his first term in the state senate. The fight against the speaker will be carried into every county in the district. Speaker Henderson has been in congress since 1882, and has always been nominated without opposition. His

home is in Dubuque, the only Democratic county in the section.

President Roosevelt is getting fat. His cheeks are fuller than when he became president. He has a suspicion of a double chin, and his neck strains a bit across the abdomen. He has put on fifteen or twenty pounds in the last six months. He is not able to live the outdoor life to the extent he has been accustomed, and this undoubtedly has the effect of causing him to gain weight.

From the scores of persons who have dined with him come constant stories of the president's appetite. He is as voracious a trencherman as Washington has seen in years. He enjoys his food. His digestion is perfect. He likes beef balls and roast beef, plenty of plainly cooked vegetables, like many other men of great vitality and energy, he is particularly partial to corned beef and cabbage. He has this dish once or twice a week.

He likes to surround himself with those who are as capable with the knife and fork as he is. There have been some famous eating bouts in the White house, when the right kind of people were around the board. He eats because he needs the food. There is nothing of the glutton about him.

Since he has been in the White house he has completed the manuscript of a book on the "People of North America." In addition to keeping his official work up to date and attending more closely to detail than any other president since Cleveland.

The report comes from New York that Mr. Paul Dana, son of his father, the late Charles A. Dana, who since the

death of that distinguished editor, has been at the head of the editorial department of the paper, will soon retire from journalism and will be appointed ambassador to Italy. The Italian ambassador, Mr. George L. Von Meyer, Mr. Von Meyer has expressed his intention of resigning and entering the race for congress to succeed the present representative, William H. Moody, who after the first of May will become the successor of John D. Long, secretary of the navy. It is known that Mr. Dana has for some time expressed a desire to retire from newspaper work, but before doing this he said to President Roosevelt that he would be glad to have an appointment in the diplomatic service. The president and Mr. Dana have been friends for years, being about the same age, and were brought up together in New York. As the president has expressed it, they have been "chums from boyhood."

"Jimmie" Garfield, to whom President Roosevelt has offered the position of civil service commissioner, to succeed Commissioner Rodenberg, is said to possess many of the characteristics of his distinguished father. He began in public life where his father did, the state senate of Ohio. In this body he served two terms, and was then a hustling candidate for the nomination for representative, being defeated by Representative Jacob A. Bidler. "Jimmie" Garfield has an extensive law practice in Cleveland. He married a daughter of the late John Newell, who was for years president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Mrs. Garfield is said to be worth a million in her own name, inher-

ited from her father's estate. They live at Lawnfield, Mentor, the home of the late president. The house has been enlarged since the former president's death. The Italy building which was his father's study adjoins the residence. All the books and papers of the late president are kept there, and they are in the same position as when he left them to enter the White House. The Roosevelt family are a pronounced civil service reformers.

Admiral Dewey has written to Washington friends that Mrs. Dewey has been much afflicted by rheumatism in Florida, and is recovering completely from the trouble from which she has suffered for several years. The admiral and his wife have left Palm Beach for a leisurely trip homeward.

Observant people who happened to be passing along Pennsylvania avenue last Monday beheld a sight that provoked a little amusement. Captain Lemly, who founded a new society for the purpose of inquiry, was walking with a step, while not more than twenty feet in his rear came Admiral Schley, going in the same direction, and evidently in a great hurry. The funny part about the matter was that the admiral seemed to be aware of the proximity of the other, and the way they were walking was such as to make one think that Admiral Schley was trying to overtake Captain Lemly, and that the latter was seeking to escape him.

General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, has been a guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White house. His stay has been the occasion of many pleasant conversations. It is said that President Roosevelt has selected General Wood to succeed General Nelson Miles as commander-in-chief of the United States army when the present incumbent either voluntarily or in-

voluntarily resigns.

Musicians have been the favorite entertainments and diversion in society this season. Mrs. Roosevelt has given a number of musical parties to entertain her guests, and some of the local talent as well. Her next one will be the most brilliant in point of attraction, Faderewski being the artist selected to entertain the fortunate guests. The Roosevelt family are a musical family, and one thing which has been remarked upon considerably is that the president and his wife are most courteous and attentive to all the musicians they engage. The artist is invariably asked to come early, and the first lady of the land herself takes them to the east room to see if the arrangements suit, if the piano is set right, if their chairs are correct, and the windows properly adjusted. The artist is never permitted to have things fixed as they want them. All agree that it is a great pleasure to entertain Mrs. Roosevelt's guests.

The American girl will be represented in the coronation in June of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The representative will be Miss Katherine Wilson, daughter of General James H. Wilson, whose father has been chosen to represent the United States army at the coronation. She will accompany him on his diplomatic errand, and share with him his honors. Since the death of her mother in Cuba two years ago, she has never been over a typical army home. Having been brought amid the most patriotic surroundings, Miss Wilson has imbibed the spirit and will apply it in a practical way. All her plans are made in this country. To accomplish this will be no easy task. London dressmakers are trying to continuously guard the court regulation lengths, breadths, etc., of costumes to which the dignity of long established custom attaches untold importance.

## Utilizing the Earth's Interior Heat

A suggestion was recently made by Prof. T. C. Mendenhall of Providence, R. I., that the internal heat of the earth might be utilized as a source of industrial power. Prof. William Hallack, Columbia college, New York City, endorses the idea. According to Theodore Waters, in the current issue of "The World's Work," there is a rise of temperature for every foot of depth at a certain distance from the surface of the ground, and in many regions intense heat is encountered at no great distance. Professor Hallack lowered thermometers into the wells near Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and found that at a depth of one degree for every fifty feet. The temperature of the Pittsburgh well at the bottom was 129 degrees. The heat of the 2500-foot-level in the Cornstock lode is 145 degrees. A mine near Cornwall, 1000 feet deep, has a temperature of 100 degrees, and at Ronchamp, France, the temperature of the coal mines at 3,600 feet is 117 degrees. It is proved beyond doubt by these and other examples, and by a series of measurements of underground temperatures, being made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, that although there are variations in different localities, the heat of the earth's crust grows gradually greater from the surface inward. It is not merely a question of getting steam, says the Professor. It is a question of the quantity of steam that can be had. Hot water is even now being drawn from wells and used to heat a dwelling near Boise City, Idaho; and when we pumped out the water that had leaked into a well near Pittsburgh, its temperature was about 150 degrees. But where the Pittsburgh and Wheeling wells are capable of heating the water that is left in them over night, even if their depth were sufficient to turn that water into steam it would require many more wells of which would rob it of all commercial value. Suppose two holes were bored 12,000 feet deep, and say, 50 feet apart. According to the measurements I made in the Pittsburgh well, at the bottom there would be a temperature of more than 240 degrees—far above the boiling point of water. Now, if very heavy charges of dynamite or some other powerful explosive were lowered to the bottom of each hole and exploded simultaneously, and the process repeated, a sufficient connection could be established. The rock could be cracked and fissured in all directions as in deep oil wells when they are shot, and, as only one avenue was opened between the holes, it would be enough. The shattering of the rock around the base would turn the surrounding area into an immense water heater. The water poured down one hole in the cracks and seeped through all the cracks and seep-

ures, the temperature of which would be over 240 degrees, and in its passage would be heated and turned to steam, which would pass through the second hole to the earth's surface. The pressure of such a column of steam would be enormous, for aside from the initial velocity of the steam, the falling column of cold water would exert a pressure of at least 5,000 pounds to the square inch, which would drive it through the second hole everything movable. The problem is therefore a mechanical one, and the chief difficulty would be the connecting of the holes at the bottom. This accomplished, the water-heater would operate as a source of power, being established that would surpass anything now in use. As an undertaking it would not be beyond our present standards of cost and enterprise. Judged by the Pittsburgh and Wheeling wells, two such deep holes would cost about \$10,000 a mile, so that the plan could possibly be carried out for \$50,000. The benefit to science would be worth many times this amount. It might not be necessary to go down so far. There are many places where the increase of heat would be much more rapid than in the Pittsburgh district. The Yellowstone valley would almost surely give commercial temperatures comparatively shallow depths. When making measurements of geyser temperatures for the United States Geological Survey we got a series of records which convinced us that ninety feet are at work under the region. The heat of the geyser tubes could be utilized without very deep holes. A hotel in the basin could be heated with water conveyed in pipes from the boiling springs. A factory in Wortemberg and a hospital in Switzerland, are thus heated. It is only necessary to dig deep enough in any place to realize the dream harnessing the earth's heat. Such a system might change the commercial aspect of the world, since the greatest manufacturing communities might gather in those regions which yielded up heat the most readily. It is the intention of the owners of the Pittsburgh well to continue boring until some remarkable demonstration of the pent-up heat is experienced, a course for which the owners of the well are to be commended as the cost is heavy and the gain mostly for science.—(The Age of Steel.)

**Lions.**

"I cannot reach the goal for which I strive. There are many lions in the way," "Lions," he cried, "had they but crossed my path. I could have fought to what I miss to-day."

—Helen M. Richardson, in April Lippincott's Magazine.



## Two Great American Scientists

Among the American investigators of light and heat, Rumford the earliest, and Rowland the latest, about a century apart, are the most distinguished. Rumford founded a new school of recognition of important contributions to those two branches of physics, and very long afterward Rowland received that prize from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. So their names are associated, but their characters are brought their names into closer relations. Rumford died just sixty years of age; Rowland has just departed at the age of fifty-three, both cut off before their work was done, and before their fame was secure. For a quarter of a century Rowland had free scope in the University at Baltimore, and his freedom was justified by his achievements. He was a great man—great in talents, great in achievements, great in character. As he was said at his funeral. So we shall ever say. He was one of those rare scholars who owe but little, if anything, to a mortal teacher. They learn their lessons in the school of nature. Investigation is their watchword, observation and experiment their instruments. The sun is one of their chief instructors; the earth, another; the sea, the air, the ocean, give knowledge to the mind of the student. He is not a man who was never weaned. But he rebelled in his boyhood against the tasks of ordinary schools; he abhorred Latin and Greek; he would not go to college; he would not serve in the army; he was a master; conscious of his own accuracy in research and in calculation, he asked for no indorsement. When he entered his teens he began to make notes of his own observations, and to begin his solution. While he was a secure assistant in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy he made some discoveries respecting the electrical discharge, and this paper gave him instantaneous celebrity. From "Some Noteworthy Scholars," by Daniel C. Gilman, in the April Scribner's.

**Something New "Under the Sun."**

In an interesting article in the April Lippincott, on "Hints to Travelers," the author says:

"I recently met an Englishman who told me he had been interested in a company formed for the purpose of serving ice by wagon in London after the American plan. He said that the company failed, because the householders did not know how to keep the ice after they had bought it. The refrigerator idea had not yet dawned on the British mind. My informant went on to say that his company had now turned its attention to the introduction of refrigerators as a requisite to the use of ice. I asked him if he expected success in this second venture despite the failure of the first. He answered:

"Yes, because we have prepared statistics showing the annual waste of thousands of tons of provisions in London because of the lack of means to preserve them. When we have touched the Londoner's pocket-nerve we shall win."

The statement struck me as an exaggeration at the moment, but I received a confirmation of it a few days later in London, when I passed a household in a cheap boarding house, whose floor was hung a placard reading thus:

"The public is invited to step inside and inspect a refrigerator in operation. No charge."

**A Corner for Golden Rod.**

The golden-rod makes an excellent garden plant. It is a beauty fully associate with it the aster, which is almost everywhere found growing alongside it. The pale rose violet and lavender of the latter heighten the yellow of the golden-rod, and it is the golden-rod which gives the garden its richness of depth and tone. If you have an out-of-the-way corner, I would suggest that you give these two plants a place in it where they can have everything their own. They will grow and thrive in any such corner, and let them take care of themselves; they will do it, and surprise you with the luxuriance they take on in their new quarters. The fact is, they never have half a chance in the garden. They are quick to take advantage of an opportunity to do themselves justice. You will find that a corner given up to these two plants will prove one of the most beautiful places in the garden. (Eben E. Rexford, in the April Lippincott's Magazine.)

**Patriotic Gardening.**

During the last few years a decided change has taken place in one phase of American gardening. The attitude of the home gardener has been called to the beauty and other good qualities of our native plants, and it is becoming quite common among those who are setting out shrubs and hardy plants to give the preference to those of American growth. This is as it should be. Our national pride ought to influence us to choose native plants instead of foreign ones whenever equally desirable and meritorious. Americans can be found everywhere that we have native plants as desirable as foreign ones comparatively few Americans understand. They have seen the discrimination which has existed in favor of imported plants and have been practical in their own native species, and, quite naturally, they have come to the conclusion that this discrimination must be based on the superiority of the foreign kinds. But such is really not the case.—(Eben E. Rexford, in the April Lippincott's Magazine.)



















Moderate hotel and bath charges.  
For particulars, address A. Hunsicker,  
Hartsel, Colo.







# PALMER'S IMPROVEMENTS AT WAGON WHEEL GAP

**C. F. & I. CONTROL.**

Special to The Gazette. C. Pueblo, April 14.—J. C. Osgood plant associates retain and always have held the controlling stock in the C. F. & I. for the past ten years. This is authentic and can be perfectly relied on as being the true situation. J. C. Osgood, the chairman of the board of directors, by virtue of being the largest stockholder in the company.

The late rumor circulated by newspapers stating that the control in C. F. & I. stock has been changing hands, being in certain cases a capitalist, is unfounded, and it remains to be seen whether eastern capital will ever secure the controlling stock. The C. F. & I. steel rail plant in Pueblo is the only one west of Chicago and St. Louis, within a 1,000 miles. To this is added the fact that the C. F. & I. own all coal and iron workings of any consequence in Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, which means foundation and a market for the company. Mr. J. C. Osgood has plans of expansion marked for the future of the steel plant, as well as the growth and general expansion of the various enterprises connected, which will make the steel mills in Pueblo the largest in the country.

His 31st. Left Spencer and Hirsch alone in the race.

They killed four birds with ease and relativity, and soon passed the record mark for straight kills of 34, met Bates in 1900. Hirsch's shooting was steadier than Spencer's on the lay rounds and many picked him for the winner after the 40th bird.

The birds were straight up to the 52nd bird. The 53rd was a tower-out-goo. Spencer shot first and although he hit it, the bird fell dead on of bounds. Hirsch's 53rd was an ordinary right quarter. He killed it the first barrel and won the second make sure. Hirsch had not only won the great American handicap, but had placed to his record a score of straight birds, having grassed every one since the tournament begun on Monday morning.

Wichy killed his last bird. He admires swarmed around him and bore him from the field on their shoulders.

The complete scores on the shoot-folows:

H. C. Hirsch, Minneapolis, 53; C. Spencer, St. Louis, 52; Rola, Heik, Dayton, Ohio, 30; J. D. Pollard, Chicago, 28; J. L. Owens, 24; George Re Blue Island, Ill., 20; Guy Deering, Columbus, Wis., 16; F. Snyder, Chardonville, Ind., 16; L. J. Aquar, Chicago, 15; J. C. Osgood, St. Paul, 13; G. W. Clay, 13; Fred Gilbert, Spay Lake, Iowa, 12; R. W. Cool, Alek, Ill., 11; George Darby, Philadelphia, 10; H. E. Boltenstern, Galesburg, Ill., 7; T. B. Nichols, Nichols, Iowa, 7; J. H. Houghton, Chicago, 6; J. C. Sprinkfield, Ill., 6; "Watertown Kid" Watertown, S. D., 6; "B 27" Herm

expressed a very favorable opinion of it. After becoming acquainted with the log of the Swan well he said that he had no doubt that the next well he encountered in that well will prove to be a heavy producer of oil. In fact every man at all conversant with all fields who has inspected this field has come out with the same opinion. None of the wells have yet reached half the depth of the Arnold or McKenzie at Boulder, although considerable flow has been obtained. The latter well has been informed it is thought that rich oil sand will be reached within a depth of 1,500 feet which is comparatively shallow.

Material for numerous derricks is arriving but by piecemeal so that the showing is not great but it will get better as more derricks are put up. Part of the machinery for two rigs has arrived and will be placed as soon as the balance arrives.

The feeling here is so confident as EVER.

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By Associated Press.

Boise, Idaho, April 6.—Indian creek, to which Thunder mountain prospectors are stampeding, is about 35 miles south of Boise, and is the site of the Monumental Creek, in what is designated the Deer Valley slope. Some locations were made there last fall and some good ore found. The discovery that has caused the stampede was made by Al Turner and William Hays, from Boise City.

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**HIRSCHY WON THE GREAT HANDICAP.**

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Kansas City, Mo., April 6.—H. C. Hirschy, with a handicap of 29 yards, today won the Great American handicap, and thus became the champion wing shot of America. The last man to stand up in the shoot-off of the 14 men who had clean scores yesterday was C. C. Spencer, of St. Louis, also a 29-yard man, who finally failed to kill his 33rd bird, a towering out-goose. Spectators will remember that the money was won by R. C. Bailey, of St. Louis, a 29-yard man, and J. L. Owen, of Cushing, Oklahoma, 25th.

The race which was for 25 birds, proved to be one of the most sensational in the annals of shooting tournaments. The shoot-off today began with bright and clear weather, but with a hard wind blowing from the second end. The first bird was missed out in the third, three lost in the fourth, two more in the seventh, one in the 11th and another in the 14th. Fred Gilbert, of Springfield, La., took the 15th bird, and Hirschy, with a 29-yard handicap, took the 16th bird, and the contest was over.

Among other sensational shots, lost numbers were:

**GOELAN IS AT THE HEAD.**

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

Washington, D. C., April 6.—The president today signed a pardon in the case of Capt. Jos. B. Coghlan, who lost 11 men in his grade some years ago as a result of an unusually sharp battle written by him to the detail officer in the navy department. "As one of the captains at the battle of Manila," Capt. Coghlan was advanced so high in the list of the grade of captain that he was placed at the head of the list of captains, and with Captain Sanders. At the retirement of Capt. Archibald both will be rear admirals.

Capt. Coghlan is carried as an actual number in grade and thus advancements will not interfere with his promotion to the rank of admiral.

President Roosevelt's action was fluenced strongly by a letter from Admiral Henry C. Taylor, the new chief of the navy department, among others, earnestly urged the promotion to Capt. Coghlan of the number.

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 6.—The department of agriculture has issued a statement of foreign trade of the United States in agricultural products. It shows that during the fiscal year 1900 foreign countries purchased American farm products to the value of \$952,000,000, representing the largest agricultural exports in our history. Compared with the record for 1899 they show an increase of over \$100,000,000.

Our agricultural imports on the

During 1901 for the first time several years our exports of cotton exceeded in value our exports of breadstuffs. After cotton and breadstuffs, which held the first and second places in our agricultural export trade, meat products formed the largest item. Additional exports of leading importance as named in the order of their value were live animals, tobacco, vegetable oils, oil cake and oil cake meal, fruits and nuts, dairy products and seeds. These items comprised in value 97 per cent of our total shipments of farm products for 1901.

"The world's fair management at St. Louis has been bending every energy to have the exposition opened promptly in 1902, but a grave contention has arisen which it cannot control and for which it is not responsible. Nearly all of the foreign governments have unofficially notified the United States government that they will not send a representative to the world's fair management because it is physically impossible for them to be creditably represented at St. Louis in 1902. On the other hand, within the majority of them have accepted for 1903, and will do the best they can, they have informally intimating that if the exposition is postponed

city will exhibit the world's fair. The success of the world's fair as a great international exposition must depend largely on foreign participation. It can be seen that unless a most serious consideration was neither congress nor the exposition officials can overlook. In short, if the world's fair at St. Louis is postponed it will be done largely in deference to the wishes of foreign nations. For instance, the Japanese government has informally notified me that Japan will welcome postponement, and participate accordingly, because 1903 the great exposition is to be held at Osaka, which will interfere with the worthy representation of St. Louis, but in 1904 the best of Osaka exhibits could be brought to St. Louis."

**HEAVY LOSS FOR CANADIANS**  
By Associated Press.  
Kierkegaard, Transvaal, April  
Details received of the battle  
Doornbaat farm, March 31, in w  
the British had three officers and

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Boers then telegraphed for aid and, on the following night, to await the arrival of General Buller. The Boers refused to attempt to renew the attack.

PERRY, Guelph.  
Guelph.  
PRIVATE W. T. PETERS, C  
brook, B. C.  
CORPORAL SHERRITT, Guelph.  
PRIVATE W. VOLLWORTH, R  
stoke, B. C.  
PRIVATE M. G. HUSTIN, London  
PRIVATE C. N. EVANS, London  
PRIVATE W. P. K. MILLIG  
Paterberg.

Thomas Western, Portage La Prairie; Private A. Fortey, Winnipeg; Private J. Simms, Nelson; Private Phenby, Rossland, B. C.; Private Alexander McDonald, Fort St. John, B. C.; Private Harris, Halifax, N. S.; Private G. N. Bossmanger, Hamilton, N. S.

and the governor of Louisiana, concerning the latter's statement touching the shipment of livestock and supplies for the British army in South America from Chalmette, La. There are principal letters and a number of pendixes. The principal letters are ones from the governor of Louisiana dated March 28, touching the

**GOVERNOR'S LETTER.**  
Governor Heard's letter already has been outlined in the press dispatches. He begins with a statement that he had received from the mayor of New Orleans a copy of a letter from Mayor Hay calling his attention to the threat of Samuel Pearson to "bring about a breach of the peace in New Orleans" and referring that letter to the

state on the ground that the act complained of were permitted in the parish of St. Bernard, out of the jurisdiction of the city authorities. The governor immediately wrote to Sheriff of the parish in regard to the matter. The sheriff's reply, a part of the governor's letter, is dated at St. Bernard, La., February 28. He reports that the mules and horses were loaded at Chalmette for the government, either directly or

By the most feasible route from the city of Denver to the town of  
Arvada and thence by the most feasible route, following in a general  
westwardly direction up Coal Creek canon, thence by the most feasible  
route up Coal Creek canon to a point where practicable to cross from  
Coal Creek valley into the valley of the South Boulder creek, thence  
following westwardly along or near South Boulder creek and its tribu-  
taries in Boulder and Gilpin counties and through or near the town of  
Rollinsville in Gilpin county to a point upon the main range or conti-  
nental divide about two miles north of James Peak, thence through and  
across the continental divide, westwardly to the valley of the Fraser  
river, thence down the valley of the Fraser and Grand rivers to Hot  
Sulphur Springs in Grand county.

The papers filed today also stated that branch lines are to be built  
from Denver to Boulder, Louisville, Greeley, Golden, Littleton and to  
the mouth of the Platte canon. Branch lines will also be built from a  
point near Rollinsville on the main line of the road to Central City,  
Eldorado, Ward and Estes park and another branch will extend to  
Grand lake.

The capital stock of the company is increased to \$6,000,000.

rectly, but the loading was done by longshoremen of the city of New Orleans, supervised by Englishmen, who might or might not be officers of the military army. Certainly they were not one in uniform. In conclusion the sheriff says:

"There is no such thing as a British

The governor says it is his duty to give to the people of the state the national government and not of the state to enforce obedience to the neutrality laws, yet if such duty belongs to the state where the violation occurs he would not hesitate to take action. In a postscript to his letter, the governor says that the national government is not to be allowed to interfere with the state for its views of the matter.

In a postscript to his letter, the governor says that the national government is not to be allowed to interfere with the state for its views of the matter.

### HAY'S REPLY.

Secretary Hay's letter in answer to that of the governor says:

"I have received your letter of March 22, and in reply to inform you that I have referred it to the president who directs me to inform you that he has requested an opinion from the attorney-general in regard to the points of law involved in the case to which it refers, and has also ordered an im-

### IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, April 7.—A number of very important decisions were handed down by the courts in this city today.

The supreme court, in a lengthy opinion written by Justice Gabbert, held that the railroad cannot hold tracts of land

ernment in this matter and notwithstanding the urgency of Pearson and Governor Hearn, "he thinks this government should not take any action without legislative sanction by the president and his advisers." He submits some tentative suggestions. First, he says: the sale of contraband of war supplies to a belligerent is held by

many eminent authorities to be unlawful and something which a neutral nation should forbid to its citizens, but the United States government has refused. A rule of law now fully agreed upon is that a neutral nation shall not give aid to one of the belligerents in the carrying on of war. Carrying on commerce with a belligerent in the manner usual before the war is not giving aid. The mere increased demand for warlike articles and their increased quantity in the commerce does not make that commerce illegal to the neutral nation. The United States built 20 miles of grading. Between 1861 and four years ago numerous private railroad companies filed for receivership and lost their land, but none ever used it for war purposes. The United States built a dam on the land for a reservoir all built a dam 138 feet high, which the water over the prospective site of the railroad. The lights then began to glow, and the railroad was built to the land for railroad purposes. The reservoir company holding that the roads need low water, they became having used it in the time of the

# DELTA'S

## DEPARTMENT STORE

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the filing of the papers. Today's deed gives the irrigation company the right use the land for irrigation and elec

The court also decided that no sale of priority of water rights nor of the land supplied shall be allowed to rob the public of water which for years has been irrigated from the same source of supply, of its right in the matter. The case decided by the court between the new Cache la Poudre river and the old one, against the Western States Irrigation company.

**DECISION IS AGAINST BURNS**

\*\*\*\*\*

\* By Associated Press.

\* Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 7-

\* Judge Green today announced to

\* the clerk of the circuit court

He at the same time will refuse  
a petition for an additional judg-  
ment of \$438,000, prayed for by  
Doyle.

The bank and the thieves seized money to the amount of \$1,100 and made escape. A grocer named McManis saw them running west and fired several shots without effect.

A telegram was sent to Nepenthe, the next station west on the Santa Fe, and Deputy Sheriff Thomas McManis hurried to the west bound passenger train just in time to see the men board it at the Missouri

[illegible]











**Outlook for Improvement and Growth in Colorado Springs Was Never So Good as It Is Today--- Far-Sighted Business Men Spending Their Money.**

Colorado Springs is certainly contributing her share to the good work.

Let the good work go on.

Some Principles of Gardening.	8. Avoid straight lines.
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ment they are using two lots of Mexican lambs, 10 in each lot. One is fed alfalfa and beet pulp and the other sugar beets and alfalfa. They will for row auditors is rapidly nearing completion. A new 50 horse-power boiler has been added and the most improved machinery is used. About adequate. The question of a cannery for city again talked about. From Florence are anxious to n-

the line to the oil fields. City Ticket Office,  
No. 15 North Tajon.

market available. This is when one stops and Pueblo, which is 120 miles, and which is the nearest markets, offers them to southern Colorado and we believe more—northern city which is said to the northern part of it should manifest a lot or all.

of the San Luis valley mining country of the other empire within it—proving class do not preserve of any kind of fear, but as consumers of other humans.

In consideration the fact is valley is surrounded country, there is no second where a farmer enter towards earning a become comfortably—(Alamosa Independent.

Want to pick up a good to see the wells. It will as post you. The only & Southern is the only City Ticket Office region.



By the :  
Hon. John W. Foster, LL. D.  
Ex-Secretary of State.

# Congress and the Chinese Exclusion Bills

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of the  
Christian Endeavor World.

**P**REMISE by saying that the question of the free admission of Chinese laborers into the United States is not an issue in the pending legislation. There is a general consensus of opinion in this country that it would not be wise to admit Chinese laborers without limit, lest they should come in such great numbers as seriously to affect the price of labor and also have an unfavorable influence on our civilization.

The Chinese government has recognized that it was not an unreasonable demand that our government has made that there should be some restriction upon this class of immigration. In 1888, when we were greatly needing Chinese laborers to build the Pacific railroad, a treaty had been made stipulating for the free immigration of Chinese of all classes into the United States. But in 1880 the demand for restriction had become so strong that our government sent to Peking a commission of distinguished Americans, at the head of which was President Angell of Michigan university to negotiate for an amendment of the treaty of 1883. The Chinese government listened favorably to our commissioners, and agreed to a new treaty whereby it was stipulated that the coming of Chinese laborers might be suspended by congress if it was thought necessary for a period of years; but it was also stipulated that Chinese of other classes might freely come to the United States.

This treaty continued in force until 1904, when at the demand of the labor unions a new treaty was made with the consent of China, which was still more stringent, requiring the Chinese laborers to be registered and they were not permitted to visit their homes in China and return to the United States unless they had property here to the value of one thousand dollars, or a wife or a child in this country. In every instance when our government has asked China

for a change in the treaties to suit the supposed needs of our laboring class China has given her consent.

The laws of congress now in force, enacted ostensibly to carry out the terms of the treaty, expire by limitation in May of this year, and it becomes necessary to reenact them or to pass others in their place. Hence the present discussion and the bills now pending in congress on this subject.

After lengthy hearings before the committees of the senate and the house, a bill has been reported in the two houses of similar character. In order that the legislation proposed may be understood, it may be well to examine the provisions of the bill which has been reported to the senate from the committee on immigration, which is known as the "Pacific States bill," having been framed by men from those states, and only slightly modified by the committee.

It is to be borne in mind that the United States has entered with China into a solemn treaty for the regulation of the immigration of Chinese into this country, and that the legislation now pending is ostensibly based upon the treaty of 1884 and to be enacted to give effect to the treaty. Our examination will be to determine how far the bill is in conformity to the stipulation of the treaty and to our American sense of justice.

Article 2 of the treaty sets forth with unusual particularity under what conditions a Chinese laborer might temporarily leave the United States and return. But this bill adds conditions not warranted by the treaty, some of them absurd and impossible of ascertainment. If a man leaves his home in China, it must be made to appear that he has property here to the value of one thousand dollars, or a wife or a child in this country. In every instance when our government has asked China

in the manner prescribed by that treaty. And after all this is done the customs official has it in his power to refuse the desired certificate, which is made the sole evidence of his right to return, and if refused he has no redress in the courts.

## A New Registration.

The bill provides for a new registration of the Chinese laborers in the United States. All Chinese lawfully in the United States have already been compelled to undergo the process of registration, and it would seem unreasonable, vexatious, and an unnecessary expense to require a new registration.

The bill absolutely prohibits the entry into the American mainland territory of the United States of Chinese laborers coming from any of the insular possessions, as Puerto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippines. This is in manifest disregard of the treaty of 1884. Its article 4 guarantees to Chinese laborers in the United States the treatment "of the most favored nation." In several of our treaties with foreign nations our government has stipulated that as to residence and travel their citizens and subjects shall have the same rights as those of the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation. Hence it follows that Chinese laborers lawfully in the United States are clearly entitled by treaty to go freely from one part of our territory to another, and yet this bill prohibits them from doing so.

The bill also prohibits the entry into the mainland from the insular possessions, and vice versa, of "those (Chinese laborers) who have been born there and those who may be born there hereafter." The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that in accordance with the Constitution a child born in the United States of Chinese parents is a citizen of the United States. This bill in disregard of the Constitution prohibits such a citizen of the right enjoyed by every other citizen of free residence and travel in the land of his birth.

## Not of the Laboring Class.

There are some of the provisions of the bill relating to Chinese laborers, but when it comes to treat of the Chinese who are not of the laboring class,

it is in still greater disregard of both the treaty and common justice.

The following is one of its provisions: "Every Chinese person shall be deemed a laborer, within the meaning of this act, who is not an official or teacher, a student, a merchant, or a traveler for curiosity or pleasure as hereinafter defined." This would exclude bankers, commercial brokers, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, civil engineers, men of mark and wealth or scientists who seek residence, and many other desirable and worthy Chinese. It is clearly against the intent of the treaty, which was designed to exclude laborers only.

The treaty provides for the free admission and residence in the United States of officials, students, merchants, and travelers; and yet the bill contains provisions which practically nullify the treaty.

The word "teacher" in its Article 3 is enlarged in the bill, without any warrant, to be (1) "one who for not less than two years next preceding his application for entry into the United States has been employed as a teacher in giving instruction in the higher branches of education, and (3) who proves to the satisfaction of the appropriate treasury officer that he is qualified to teach such higher branches, and (4) has completed an arrangement to teach in a recognized institution of learning in the United States, and (5) intends to pursue no other occupation than teaching while in the United States."

There are five conditions, each of which is made a requisite to the admission into the United States, not one of which is authorized by the treaty; and, to crown the absurdity of the proposed legislation, it is provided that a subordinate inspector in the San Francisco custom house, who knows not a single word of the Chinese language, and little, if anything, of the functions of a teacher, shall pass upon the qualifications of the teacher or professor. The treaty is explicit as to the character of the certificate which the teacher must present, and as to the manner of its execution. When the provision of the bill as to students is examined, it will be found

to be equally absurd and impossible of observance. It is as follows: "The term 'student,' as used in this act, is construed to mean only one who intends to pursue some of the higher branches of study or (2) to be fitted for some profession or occupation (3) for which facilities of study are not afforded in the foreign country or the territory of the United States whence he comes, and (4) for whose support while studying adequate provision has been made, and (5) who intends to depart from the United States immediately on the completion of his studies."

## Unwarranted Conditions.

Here are four or five conditions, two being in the alternative, none of which are warranted by the treaty, which must be established to the satisfaction of the immigration inspector before a student can be admitted to the United States.

Only those are to be admitted who come with sufficient collateral or advanced education to enable them to enter a professional school or to pursue a post-graduate course of study.

It must be shown to the satisfaction of this inspector, before the student is admitted, that there are no institutions of learning in China, or in the insular possessions, in case the student comes from our islands, in which he can fit himself for his chosen profession or pursue his post-graduate studies. The inspector may not be informed of the fact, but every intelligent American conversant with the orient knows that there are in the Imperial universities at Peking and Tien-tsin and in the mission institutions of Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, and elsewhere in China, and in Honolulu, at least, of our insular possessions, facilities where a student may pursue a course of study in medicine, international and municipal law, theology, science and modern languages, engineering and other scientific pursuits.

If a student applies for admission to the United States to secure a degree in medicine, law, divinity, or other profession, he must satisfy the inspector that he has arranged in advance the money credit sufficient to defray his expenses for the two or three years' course required.

If he comes to fit himself for the profession of medicine or divinity, he cannot, on receiving his degree, practice as a physician among his own people resident in the United States, or accept a post as preacher or evangelist in any of the various Chinese mission stations in our cities, or in the Hawaiian or Philippine islands, but he must return to China "immediately on the completion of his course of studies."

Notice also the provisions of the bill as to Chinese merchants. Its requirement that a merchant must have "a fixed place of business within the United States" will exclude commission merchants or brokers, through which class most of the trade in China is carried on; and it will prevent merchants residing in China and doing business there from coming to this country to make their purchases.

It is required that a merchant once in the United States and returning, or on coming from our insular possessions, must, before entry, satisfy the treasury inspector that he has in advance "completed the arrangements for forthwith becoming the owner, in whole or in part, of a good-faith mercantile business."

He is also required to establish to the satisfaction of the treasury officer certain facts "by the testimony of two credible witnesses other than Chinese."

## Impossible and Unjust.

In many cases of bona-fide merchants these conditions will be practically impossible of fulfillment. And it is repugnant to the ideas of justice and to orderly judicial proceedings to cast discredit as witnesses upon a whole race or nationality, and it is certainly in violation of the favored nation clause of the treaty already cited, as no such rule is enforced against either our own citizens or those of any other nation with which we have treaties.

The repugnance to the provisions of the bill as repugnant to the treaty and to justice as those above given, did the limitations of this article permit.

Before closing, I must, however, refer to a recent opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Clegg, in which he has declared that the Chinese exclusion laws now in force—an opinion which sustains my contention that they and the pending bill do violence to the univer-

sally accepted principles of justice and the dictates of our common humanity. The case on which he gave his opinion was that of a Chinese laborer lawfully in the United States, who went to China on a visit after application for a certificate of return, which he supposed was given to him duly vouched for by the customs authorities at San Francisco. On his return to the port he was refused admission on the ground that he was not a lawful resident of the United States, but that his certificate was not in order. An appeal was taken to the circuit court of the treasury, for his admission on equitable considerations, he having been lawfully a resident and having in this country a wife and child.

## The Major and Technical.

The case was referred to the Attorney-General, and he gave an opinion that it was not possible under the law to admit the Chinese laborer, but that he must be returned to China. The Attorney-General's decision is the evidence before him showed that the case in good faith and "was innocent of fraud." He says (the capitals are mine):

"I must find, however, that under the laws of this country and the language of the law it is not possible to recognize the appeal to considerations of ELEMENTARY JUSTICE AND HUMANITY (even if well founded), or to bring the case within the scope of an act of executive clemency. The Chinese exclusion laws are necessarily rigorous, and of the highest degree of technicality, and do not permit the imposition of MAXIMS OF EQUITY, which would be to invite the Chinese authorities to search with scrupulous care for a WAY TO DO JUSTICE when the technicalities of the law present obstructions."

"The highest legal authority in our government is forced to make humiliating admissions as the foregoing. I submit to every fair-minded and Christian citizen who has regard for the honor of his country whether he would not rather see the Chinese exclusion laws enforced in their present form than see his voice heard at Washington in protest against the pending legislation."

Washington, D. C.

# The Gazette's Special Letter From the National Capital.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Washington, D. C., April 3.—Representative Shaferth believes the Congressional Record is good reading for the country. Now, every member of the house has twenty-nine copies of that publication at his disposal for his constituents. Mr. Shaferth wants to make it one hundred and fifty copies.

"That would be none too many," declared Mr. Shaferth. "We say it is water to educate the people in government. There is no better way to do it than by reading the record of what congress is doing. I am aware that there is a great deal of useless talk printed in the Record, but there is also much valuable material. The man who reads the Record carefully will be pretty thoroughly posted as to what the government is doing. We have to set the type and we own the machinery. The added cost would be chiefly for the paper. As the Record is one of the most interesting, egg-rolling days in the history of the White House lot. For the first time in many, many years, there are a lot of healthy, frolicsome children under the white roof to join in the fun. The young Roosevelts entered into the fun with all the vim for which the family is famous. In the afternoon, as has been the custom on Easter Monday for many years, the Marine band played for the children, and the president and his wife and their friends watched the game from the porch.

Egg-rolling day has been the annual children's holiday in Washington for fifty years or more. It is a custom which seems to know, nor is any one able to tell exactly where the custom originated. It is believed to be the survival of some quaint German peasant holiday.

After the day is over, the White House grounds bear the appearance of having been swept by a cyclone. It generally takes the gardeners a week to clear up the lawns and repair the havoc wrought

by the thousands of merry-makers upon shrubbery and grass. But Uncle Sam is indulgent in this respect. Following the children really does not care what the children do, so long as they have a good time.

Senators keep closely in touch with the weather in this city. The weather bureau service in both the senate and house allows them to know every morning the temperature at which the clouds, all over the country, so that they cannot only know the conditions at their homes, but can see what is likely to occur during the coming twenty-four hours. Senator Stanford, interested in agriculture, the west find much satisfaction in seeing just what conditions prevail during the severe weather of the winter, or during the torrid periods of the summer. Senators interested in shipping on the lakes and rivers keep track of the conditions allowing the running of the boats. Various other lines of industry, depending in one way or another on the conditions of the weather, make the weather bureau a most important office in the senate and house. The weather conditions are shown on large maps covered with glass, on which the temperature, etc., of all the stations of the weather bureau are written with chalk daily.

There seems to be considerable doubt about Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont being a candidate for re-election to the senate in 1905. Belmont is now serving his first term in congress, and has not attracted any particular attention either in political or social circles during his temporary residence in Washington. When the late Mrs. Belmont was the wife of W. K. Vanderbilt she was more conspicuous socially than she is as the wife of Mr. Belmont. It was heralded before they came to Washington last December

that they would take a prominent position in society. Whether this heralding was authorized or not, is a question. Mrs. Belmont did not participate in any of the social festivities of the past season, except some affairs which took place in the Willard hotel, where the Belmonts live. It is understood that President Roosevelt manifested a disposition early in the social season to frown upon Mrs. Belmont because of her being a divorced woman. It is known that the president is a stickler for the strictest rules in social affairs, and is by no means a friend to those who seek divorce courts.

Mr. Belmont is a Democrat in politics, and is politically hostile to the president, but personally they have been good friends for years. While Mr. Perry Belmont may be a member of the next congress, it is rather doubtful whether his brother, the present member, will stand for re-election.

Speaker Henderson, it is said, will have to fight for his official life in his congressional district next winter. His opponent will be O. B. Courtwright of Waterloo, Iowa, and the opposition to Speaker Henderson will be based on the assertion that he no longer represents the sentiment of the Republicans of his district. Courtwright is one of the best-known attorneys in the district, a lifelong Republican, a brilliant speaker, and a politician of considerable ability. He is serving his first term in the state senate. The fight against the speaker will be carried into every county in the district. Speaker Henderson has been in congress since 1882, and has always been nominated without opposition. His

home is in Dubuque, the only Democratic county in the section.

President Roosevelt is getting fat. His cheeks are fuller than when he became president. He has a suspicion of a double chin, his neck is thicker, and a bit across the abdomen. He has put on fifteen or twenty pounds in the last six months. He is not able to live the outdoor life to the extent he has been accustomed, and this undoubtedly has the effect of causing him to gain weight.

From the scores of persons who have dined with him come constant stories of the president's appetite. He is as valiant a trencherman as Washington has seen in years. He enjoys his food. His digestion is perfect. He likes beef balls and roast beef, plenty of plainly cooked vegetables. Like many other men of great vitality and energy, he is particularly partial to corned beef and cabbage. He has this dish once or twice a week.

He likes to surround himself with those who are as capable with the knife and fork as he is. There have been some famous eating bouts in the White House around the right kind of people were around. He eats because he needs the food. There is nothing of the glutton about him.

Since he has been in the White House he has completed the manuscript of a book on the "Peer of North America." In addition to keeping his official work up to date and attending more closely to detail than any other president since Cleveland.

The report comes from New York that Mr. Frank Dana, son of the late Charles A. Dana, who since the

death of that distinguished editor, has been at the head of the editorial department of the paper, will soon retire from journalism and will be appointed ambassador to Italy, succeeding the present ambassador, Mr. George Von Meyer. Mr. Von Meyer has expressed his intention of resigning and entering the race for congress to succeed the present representative, William H. Moody, who after the first of May will become the successor of John D. Long, secretary of the navy. It is known that Mr. Dana has for some time expressed a desire to retire from newspaper work, but before doing this he said to President Roosevelt that he would be glad to have an appointment in the diplomatic service. The president and Mr. Dana have been friends for years, being about the same age, and were brought up together in New York. As the president has expressed it, they have been "chums from boyhood."

"Jimmie" Garfield, to whom President Roosevelt has offered the position of civil service commissioner, to succeed Commissioner Rodenberg, is said to possess many of the characteristics of his distinguished father. He began in public life where his father did, the state senate of Ohio. In this body he served two terms, and was then a hustling candidate for the nomination for representing his district in congress. He was defeated by Representative Jacob A. Elder. "Jimmie" Garfield has an extensive law practice in Cleveland. He married a daughter of the late John Newell, who was for many years president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Mrs. Garfield is said to be worth a million in her own name, inherited from her father's estate. They live at Lawnfield, Mentor, the home of the late president. The house has been enlarged since the former president's death. The little frame building which was his home, and in which he died, still stands. All the books and papers of the late president are kept there, and they are in the same position as when he left them to enter the White House. Dana has been for years a prominent civil service reformer.

Admiral Dewey has written to Washington friends that Mrs. Dewey has been much benefited by her stay in Florida, and is recovering from the effects of the trouble from which she has suffered for several years. The admiral and his wife have left Palm Beach for a leisurely trip homeward.

Observant people who happened to be passing along Pennsylvania avenue last Monday beheld a sight that provoked not a little amusement. Captain Lemly, of infantry, was walking with a step, while not more than went back in his rear came Admiral Schley, going in the same direction, and evidently in something of a hurry. The funny part about the matter was that neither seemed to be aware of the presence of the other, and the way they were talking was such as to make one think that Admiral Schley was trying to overtake Captain Lemly, and that the latter was seeking to escape him.

General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, has been a guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House, and his stay has been the occasion of the festivities which have been extended to him. It is said that President Roosevelt has selected General Wood to succeed General Nelson A. Miles as commander-in-chief of the United States army, when the present incumbent either voluntarily or involuntarily resigns.

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Musclemen have been the favorite entertainments and diversion in society this season. Mrs. Roosevelt has given a number of parties to entertain the local talent as well. Her next one will be the most brilliant in point of attraction, Padewski being the artist selected to entertain the fortunate guests. The program will include a variety of local talent as well. Her next one will be the most brilliant in point of attraction, Padewski being the artist selected to entertain the fortunate guests. The program will include a variety of local talent as well. Her next one will be the most brilliant in point of attraction, Padewski being the artist selected to entertain the fortunate guests. The program will include a variety of local talent as well.

The American girl will be represented in the coronation of June 12th at the coronation of Queen Alexandra. The representative will be Miss Katherine Wilson, daughter of General James H. Wilson. Miss Wilson's father has been chosen to represent the United States army at the coronation. He will accompany him on his diplomatic errand, and share with him his honors. Since the death of her mother in Cuba two years ago, she has presided over a typical American household. She has been amid the most patriotic surroundings. Miss Wilson has imbibed the spirit and will apply it in a practical way. All her gowns will be made in this country. To accomplish this will be no easy task, as the coronation dress is a masterpiece of beauty and art. The coronation dress is a masterpiece of beauty and art. The coronation dress is a masterpiece of beauty and art. The coronation dress is a masterpiece of beauty and art.

## Utilizing the Earth's Interior Heat

A suggestion was recently made by Prof. T. C. Mendenhall of Providence, R. I., that the internal heat of the earth might be utilized as a source of industrial power. Prof. William York Lock of Columbia college, New York, endorses the idea. According to Theodore Waters, in the current issue of "The World's Work," there is a rise of temperature for every foot of depth at a certain distance from the surface of the ground, and in many regions intense heat is encountered at no great distance. Professor Hallowell lowered thermometers into the wells near Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and found an increase of one degree for every fifty feet. The temperature of the Pittsburgh well at the bottom was 129 degrees. The heat of the 2800-foot level in the Cornstock lode is 145 degrees. A mine in Cornwall, 706 feet deep, has a temperature of 100 degrees, and at Ronchamp, France, the temperature of the coal mines at 3,600 feet is 117 degrees. It is proved beyond doubt by these and other examples, and by a series of measurements of underground waters, being made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, that although there are variations in different localities, the heat of the earth's crust grows gradually from the surface toward the interior. It is not merely a question of getting steam, says the Professor. It is a question of the quantity of steam that can be had. Hot water is even now being drawn from a well near Idaho, and when we pumped out the water that had leaked into a well near Pittsburgh, its temperature was about 150 degrees. But while the Pittsburgh wells are capable of heating the water that is left in them over night, even if their depth were sufficient to turn that water into steam it would require many hours of waiting which would rob it of all commercial value. Suppose two holes were bored 12,000 feet deep, and say, 50 feet apart. According to the measurements I made in the Pittsburgh well, at the bottom there would be a temperature of more than 200 degrees, and the boiling point of water. Now, if very heavy charges of dynamite or some other powerful explosive were lowered to the bottom of each hole and exploded simultaneously, and a pressure related to a sufficient connection could be established. The rock could be cracked and fissured in all directions as in deep oil wells when they are shot, and if only one avenue were opened between the holes, the heat would be scattered in all directions, and the water poured down the hole in the earth would circulate through all the cracks and fissures, the temperature of which would be over 200 degrees, and in its passage would be heated and turned to steam, which would pass through the second hole to the earth's surface. The pressure of such a column of steam would be enormous for aside from the initial velocity of the steam, the falling column of cold water would exert a pressure of at least 5,000 pounds to the square inch, which would drive up through the hole, heating everything movable. The problem is therefore a mechanical one, and the chief difficulty would be the connecting of the holes at the bottom. This accomplished, the water-heater would operate itself as a source of power, and the heat would supercede anything now in use. As an undertaking it would not be beyond our present standards of cost and enterprise. Judged by the Pittsburgh and Wheeling wells, a well such as this would cost about \$10,000 to \$15,000, so that the plan could possibly be carried out for \$50,000. The benefit to science would be worth many times this amount. It might not be necessary to go down to the bottom of the earth, but the increase of heat would be much more rapid than in the Pittsburgh district. The Yellowstone valley would almost surely yield commercial temperatures at comparatively shallow depths. When making measurements of geysers temperatures for the United States Geological Survey we not a series of records which convinced us that mighty forces are at work under the surface of the earth. The heat of the geysers could be utilized without very deep holes. A hotel in the basin could be heated with water conveyed in pipes from the boiling springs. A factory in Yellowstone, and a hospital in Switzerland, are thus heated. It is only necessary to dig deep enough in any place to realize the dream harnessing the earth's heat. Such a system might change the commercial aspect of the world, since the greatest manufacturing communities might gather in those regions which yielded up heat the most readily. It is the intention of the owners of the Pittsburgh deep well to continue boring until some remarkable demonstration of the pent-up heat is experienced, a course for which the owners of the well are to be commended as the cost is heavy and the gain mostly for science.—(The Age of Steel.)

## Lions.

"I cannot reach the goal for which I strive. There are many lions in the way." "Lions," he cried, "had they but crossed my path, I could have fought to what I wish to-day!"—Helen M. Richardson, in April Lippincott's Magazine.



According to a well-defined rumor which is gaining ground in London and Berlin, an Anglo-German alliance is shortly to be effected by the betrothal of the young Crown Prince Frederick of Germany, son of the Kaiser, to Princess Helen of England, daughter of the Duke of Albany.

## Two Great American Scientists

Among the American investigators of light and heat, Rumford the earliest, and Rowland the latest, about a century apart, are the most distinguished. Rumford founded a prize for the recognition of important contributions to those twin branches of physics, and very long afterward Rowland received that prize from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. So their names are associated with their studies. Rumford's name has been in the past, Rumford died past sixty years of age. Rowland has just departed at the age of fifty-three, but not before their fame was secure. For a quarter of a century Rowland had been working in the University at Baltimore, and his freedom was justified by his achievements. He was a great man—great in talents, great in achievements, great in renown. So it was said of his function in the world, ever say. He was one of those true scholars who owe but little, if anything, to a mortal teacher. They learn their lessons in the school of nature. Investigation and the watchword, observation and experiment, they use in their work. The sun is one of their chief instructors; the earth, another; the sea, the air, the ether, give knowledge in such kind. Of these lessons Rowland was never weary. He was a boy in his boyhood against the tasks of ordinary schools; he abhorred Latin and Greek; he would not go to college; he would not swear in the words of any master, conscious of his own accuracy in reason and in calculation, he would not for indolence. When he entered his teens he began to make notes of hard problems in physics, and to begin his solution. While he was an obscure assistant in the Revere Polytechnic Institute at Troy he made some discoveries respecting the electrical discharge, and this paper gave him instantaneous celebrity.—(From "Some Noteworthy Scholars," by Daniel C. Gilman, in the April Scribner's.)

## Something New "Under the Sun."

In an interesting article in the April Lippincott, on "Advance Hints to Travelers," the author says: "I recently met an Englishman who told me he had been interested in a company formed for the purpose of serving life by wagon in London after the American plan. He said that the company, failed of success because householders did not know how to keep the ice after they had bought it. The refrigerator idea had not yet dawned on the British mind. My informant went on to say that his company had been turned its attention to the introduction of refrigerators, and he required to the use of ice. I asked him if he expected success in this second venture despite the failure of the first. He answered: 'I am not sure, but I am hopeful.'"

## Patriotic Gardening.

During the last few years a decided change has taken place in one phase of American gardening. The attention of the home gardeners has been turned to the beauty and other good qualities of our native plants, and it is becoming quite common among those who are setting out shrubs and hardy plants to give the preference to those of American growth. It is as if a sudden sense of national pride had been infused into us, and we chose native plants instead of foreign ones, whenever equally desirable and marvellous specimens can be found at home. That we have many plants quite as desirable as foreign ones is a fact. The discrimination which has existed so long in favor of imported plants and has practically crowded out our native ones, and, quite naturally, they have come to be regarded as "foreign" plants. The discrimination must be based on the superiority of the foreign kinds. But such is really not the case.—(Eben E. Rexford, in Lippincott's April Magazine.)



Written for the Gazette

By.....

C. Vanderbilt Barton.

# Glimpses of Puerto Rico

SECOND ARTICLE.

Illustrated from  
Photographs Taken  
Especially for  
This Paper.

The Puerto Rican is a combination of ignorance and incompetence that is not easy to match. This applies of course, not to the upper ten thousand, but to the lower and middle classes, and it is with these that the traveler makes a visit of a few weeks, in making a contact. There has been a mixing of Spanish and negro blood which has resulted in a variety of color that can scarcely be seen elsewhere. One authority has ascertained, or thinks he has, eleven different shades of skin, ranging from the coal black negro to the yellow white type of the pure Spaniard. There are still to be seen traces of the Indian blood in some of the people, notably those of the country and mountainous districts, but the Indians as a distinct race have long since disappeared. It is claimed by some that about one-half of the million inhabitants of the island are free from contact with negro blood, but from a casual observation this estimate would seem to be too high, and about thirty per cent. about right. As a people, the Puerto Ricans are much less picturesque than the Mexicans and seem to be a less clever race. Perhaps the Aztec blood that flows through the veins of so many Mexicans is responsible for the cleverness of those people, at all events the mixture of Spanish and negro blood in Puerto Rico has not produced a very clever race.

That Uncle Sam has a big problem before him in the elevation of these people, who for generations have been bound down and oppressed by Spanish rule, is undeniable, and it will probably take several generations to make much effect. When you consider that the million inhabitants of the island are one-half are paupers, either from lack of circumstances or from lack of ambition to provide for more than hand-to-mouth existence, the condition of the people may be realized somewhat.

It is claimed, and doubtless with considerable truth, that the majority of the laboring classes will not work more than a day or so consecutively, as soon as they have sufficient ahead to keep them in idleness a few days they quit working, thereby causing much annoyance to their employers. To give some idea of the worthlessness of these lowest classes, especially those of the cities, the following story may be appropos. The time of the great hurricane, a year ago last August, which did great damage to the island and rendered 200,000 people homeless and starving, our government sent a number of army rations to be distributed among the people. This food was needed at once to relieve suffering.

The longshoremen, knowing the anxiety of the authorities to unload the ship quickly, thought the time opportune to strike for higher wages and they demanded \$5 per day as against \$1.50 per day that they were receiving. The result of this was that the young men of San Juan took off their good clothes and made a society event of the unloading of the ship, thereby defeating the designs of the strikers.

The people of the country districts are a more kindly and simple disposition than those of the cities, but they are dreadfully primitive. The negroes run about absolutely naked till they are six or seven years old, but the only table utensil is a sort of spoon, fashioned out of a coconut shell, and this, together with the embers of our anatomy that were made before forks' answer, all purposes.

Even the marriage ceremony is almost unknown among this primitive untutored. This, it is claimed, is largely a matter of economy, as the cost of several pesos to the village priest of a couple pairing off like lions and living together, if they like themselves drawn toward each other. It is said, however, that after meeting partners in this fashion, they as a rule, true to each other. There are almost no birds on the island, and with animal life of all kinds almost extinct, the people having killed everything that is edible, for food. In driving over the island I tried how few cats were to be seen. There were dogs in plenty, but no cats. I inquired the cause of this and my informant assured me that a good cat, if caught was esteemed quite a luxury and the people and they had all been killed and eaten. Just why the dogs are in no known—perhaps the Puerto Rican breed is too tough.

One wishes to buy anything in Puerto Rico he must expect to be asked two or three prices for it and get in the very best class of stores, bargaining and haggling over prices is as much in vogue as in any of the Orient.

**Puerto Rican Sports.**  
Of sports the Puerto Ricans seem to love but few. Cock fighting is the principal one and an immense quantity of game cocks are raised. Since the American occupation baseball has been introduced and San Juan is quite over the game, but it has not extended much to the rest of the cities yet. The first game of football ever played in the island took place on Christmas day and several native Puerto Ricans, who had been educated at American colleges, took part in same. It is doubtful if it will ever become as popular as baseball, however.

up to the right of suffrage instead of giving them this dangerous weapon in their almost primitive present-day condition?

Governor Hunt was asked recently how long it would be before it would be safe to give Puerto Rico a state or territorial government and he quickly answered, "At least two generations."

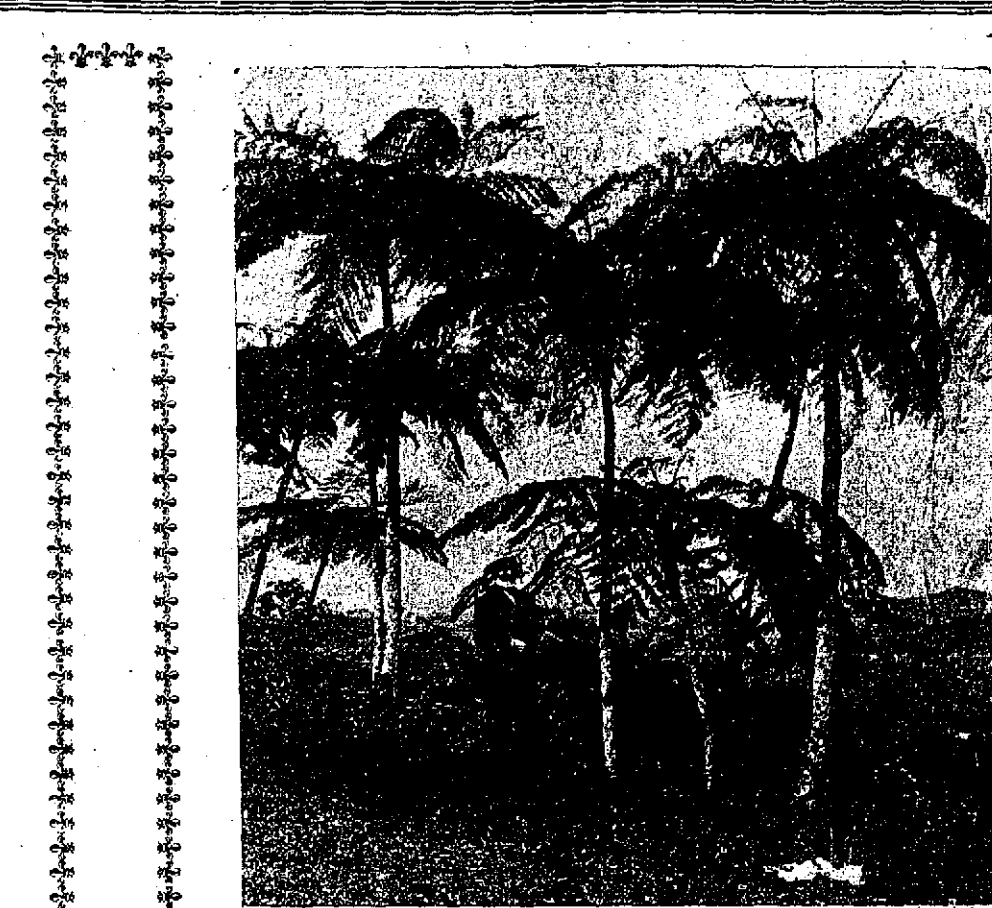
The Puerto Ricans do not love us Americans as much as we would like to have them and indeed I fear that they have some cause for complaint in some of the laws that have been enacted by our congress for their government. We all remember the stories in the newspapers of General Miles' triumphal progress through the island and his promises of wealth and happiness to the Puerto Rican if he would accept American rule.

The general was undoubtedly sincere in his promises and the Puerto Ricans believed him and for the most part accepted the American with open arms. But all of these promises have not been fulfilled and there is the rub with our Puerto Ricans.

**A Blow From the Tariff.**  
The first blow was in the tariff placed upon the island's products by our country and recently removed, but too late, according to Puerto Rican ideas, to avert vast financial loss upon the people.

The situation was as follows: Upon the acquisition of the island by the United States, Spain and France at once placed discriminating duties upon its products, thus destroying their old world markets and as we placed a tariff upon their products also, they were given nothing in return for their American allegiance. The result of this was that the planters had to store their crop or else were forced to sell with a discriminating tariff against them, which, they claim, was ruinous. In order to raise a crop the next year many of them were obliged to mortgage their land to get money. This crop, too, was sold at a loss and the poor Puerto Ricans were indeed disconsolate.

Since the removal of the tariff, things have improved greatly, but it will take some time for the Puerto Rican to forget those two years when his foreign markets were ruined and no new ones given him in consequence



TREE FERNS ON THE MILITARY ROAD.

ports that would be unheard of at home and is obliged to pay well for accommodations that he would scorn in the States. This he does—not without a few murmurs of protest, perhaps—while he philosophically assures himself and everybody else within earshot that "We will change all these things in two or three years."

"Americans have already bought up everything on the island that is worth having," said one of them to me the other day. To a certain extent this man was right—in the last three years

ing no chances. There is a notable exception to this in the case of the De Ford Bros. of Boston, who have spent vast sums of money in the development of sugar plantations and who are now beginning to reap a rich reward. Sugar lands have advanced in price since the American occupation about 100 per cent., or from about \$15 per acre to about \$30 per acre.

**Gold Placers.**  
The streams of Puerto Rico are many of them rich in placer gold, and the natives carry on this form of mining in a primitive and desultory fashion. The coconut shell is used for digging up the sand, for which they frequently dive in seven or eight feet of water. The panning is done in a wooden bowl which they handle with much dexterity. In this way they will perhaps earn 50 cents to \$2 per day, while \$5 would be considered a fine day's work and in all probability the lucky miner who earned that much would not do another stroke of work for a fortnight, for these natives live a hand-to-mouth existence and will not work when there is enough in the exchequer to keep the wolf from the door during the immediate future. It is only when the larder and exchequer both get low that Juan or Diego will pick up his coconut shell and hie him to the nearest golden sanded stream and pan a little gold—enough perhaps to bring him a few days more of dolce far niente.

There have been no quartz ledges opened up, though an American prospector with whom I talked believes there are many in the mountains from which the streams flow. The country is a very difficult one to prospect owing to the dense tropical growth, and it is a rare thing for the rocks to "crop out" at the surface.

While somebody may get rich in the future mining gold in Puerto Rico, the outlook, as it was presented to me, seemed anything but rosy.

**Primitive Hotels.**  
One could fill a volume with the experiences that one has in the hotels in Puerto Rico. That there are none that would rank in the first or second class in the States soon becomes evident to the visitors who are obliged to patronize them. In fact, a second-class establishment with us would loom up here as a veritable Waldorf-Astoria, as compared with existing hostilities.

In San Juan there are several hotels, the best being the Colonial and the Inglaterra. These reminded me of Savannah in the old days before the palatial De Soto was built. There were two hotels there, the Pulaski and the Screven house, and the story was that if you went to the Pulaski you wished you were at the Screven and if you went to the Screven you wished you were back at the Pulaski. From this it may be inferred that it is Hobson's choice between the Colonial and the Inglaterra in San Juan.



GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE—FROM CASA BLANCA, SAN JUAN.

The Colonial, however, has this advantage: it is managed by the same man—an American, by the way—who conducts the Colonial restaurant on the Plaza, and guests have the option of getting their meals at either place. The Colonial restaurant is the best in town, in fact the living there is very fair and by patronizing it for as many of our meals as possible, we got along very well in San Juan.

As an offset to this it may be mentioned that the proprietor of the Inglaterra, has a hotel in the suburb of Santurce which is very well spoken of.

Our party of four sat down to the table which from a distance looked fairly well. Two tawny Puerto Rican maidens served as waitresses, while the proprietress complacently sat in the room in a rocking chair, an interesting on-looker. Another spectator was a young Puerto Rican who had just finished his meal as we began—he also seated himself in a rocker and gazed at us fixedly during the entire meal. The rest of the occupants of the apartment, which seemed to serve as sitting room as well as dining room, were two small children, a very dirty and only clad in one loose, abbreviated hanging garment and two or three other female servants, who peered at us from points of vantage behind half-closed doors.

Our first discovery was that the napkins were all dreadfully soiled; the latter we could not remedy but we called loudly for clean napkins, which, after evidences of great amusement on the part of all the onlookers, were finally produced. The soiled ones looked as though they had been in use at least a week and were very likely placed at the same seat each meal, irrespective of the fact that the occupant of the seat might have changed.

After the napkin episode was satisfactory adjusted we turned our attention to the viands which were beginning to arrive in ever-increasing supply. First came fried eggs, which were fairly good, followed by a bewildering of things cooked in Spanish fashion, and fairly reeking with grease and garlic, all being served by the two tawny maidens, who giggled prodigiously most of the time at our idiosyncrasies from their standpoint.

Here and there we managed to pick up some things that were fairly palatable and with some fine oranges to top off with we managed to stave off absolute hunger until we returned to our hotel at Ponce for dinner.

**A Funny Experience.**  
Another funny experience was at lunch at Cayey. There we were waited upon by a young man and a "coal black lady," both of whom were most free and easy in their manners. The young man, for instance, would

prejudices, he needs to be particularly open-minded and adaptable, and this in a very genuine way. If he has a talent for public speaking, so much the better for him. Westerners adore oratory, and consider it almost more important that there should be a professor to teach their sons how to speak than that there should be professors to train their minds so that they may have something to say. The president is obliged to travel about the state making addresses at high-school commencements, at teachers' associations, at every kind of educational gathering that ingenuity can devise; and abbreviated hanging garment and two or three other female servants, who peered at us from points of vantage behind half-closed doors.

German Settlers in the United States.

Recent events show a strong and increasing mutual interest between Germany and the United States, and this may well renew inquiry and suggest a better knowledge of the early relations of the two countries. As early as 1670 the first German that set foot in Carolina, John Lederer, made a tour of exploration under the direction of Governor Sir William Berkeley, of Virginia. Once a Franciscan monk, Lederer was a man of learning; his journal, written in Latin, was translated by Sir William Talbot, governor of Maryland, who speaks highly of his literary attainments. His book is now a very rare one, and copies fetch a high price among early Americans, but it has been reproduced in a variety of editions, among others by Force in his travels, and it is now easily accessible in all American collections.

Of the Germans in Pennsylvania much has been written and printed of late, yet there still remain in the archives of German churches more of the correspondence largely printed in the "Halleische Nachrichten," through which the tide of German emigration was for many years directed to Pennsylvania. New York had discouraged it by harsh treatment of the early emigrants but Maryland and Virginia and the Carolinas and Georgia all benefited by the large number of Germans who settled within their borders. To Louisiana and the vast territory then known by that name, Law's Mississippi scheme brought, it has been estimated, more than 17,000 Germans, who settled in that region as far north as the present state of Illinois.—(J. G. Rosengarten, in April Lippincott's Magazine.

**Domesticated Ferns.**

The love of ferns will find it an easy matter to domesticate many of the most attractive varieties if he or she will be content to take young plants. They should be removed from their native haunts with a good amount of soil adhering to their roots. Give them, if possible, a shady place to grow in, and make the soil as light as that in which they originally grew. It is well worth while to get a wagon-load or two of soil from the woods for the especial use of these plants. In lifting them, wrap each one as soon as lifted in stout paper and set them in a deep basket, applying enough water to saturate the soil clinging to the roots. Do not plant them in the border until after sundown, if the next day is sunny, shade them well and shower them frequently. In some instances most of the old fronds will wither off, but if care is taken in lifting and planting, and the necessary amount of shade and water is given, few of the leaves will be lost.—(Eben E. Rexford, in Lippincott's April Magazine.

**The Play's the Thing.**

The people in the audience who have no reserves are the people in the gallery, the people who come from the city tenements to what are graphically known as the "rush seats," says Elizabeth Macracken in the April Atlantic. They have not begun to read psychology, and they are not in the least self-conscious. They may be canny; but they are not too canny to know why they go to the theater and more delightful still, they are not too canny to tell all to a sympathetic listener.

In the very first place, they have gone to the theater, and they go to see the play, not to see the players, nor to see how they play the play, nor why they possibly play it thus, nor why they do not play it in some other way "in any conceivable other way," as I overheard a critic murmur at a recent Shakespearean revival, nor what the authors of the play "meant," nor what he did not mean, nor what he should have meant. They may see all these things; they frequently do see several of them; but they go to the theater to see the play. It is interesting to me, a member that in "Shakespeare's line" the entire audience went to see the play.

They go from their tenements to see plays; they see, and they feel, and they think, and they effectively remember. They are influenced; they are made greater or less, and simple as the influence may be, its result is surely felt by their associates and their surroundings. They go not once, but often—as often as they can buy the tickets of admission to the galleries. The majority of them work throughout the day, and they go the gallery in the evening. So much does the experience mean to them that many of them save for their supper's portions of the lunches brought in the morning to the shops and factories, in which they work, and they are enabled to go away from their work to the theater, they gain another hour in which to await the opening of the doors leading to the gallery.

THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS OF PUERTO RICO—MILITARY ROAD.

of his American allegiance and the laws of the American congress.

This was the prime cause of the complaints of the Puerto Ricans; there were others also which time and space forbid going into in detail. Suffice it to say that they have all been either entirely removed or greatly alleviated and that the great and enduring benefits of American rule are beginning to be felt, and it is the humble opinion of the writer that in a few years none but the chronic kickers will have cause to complain of the American government of the island. Even now much of the grumbling can be traced to the office-holding class under Spanish rule, who lost their fat jobs when the American occupation took place.

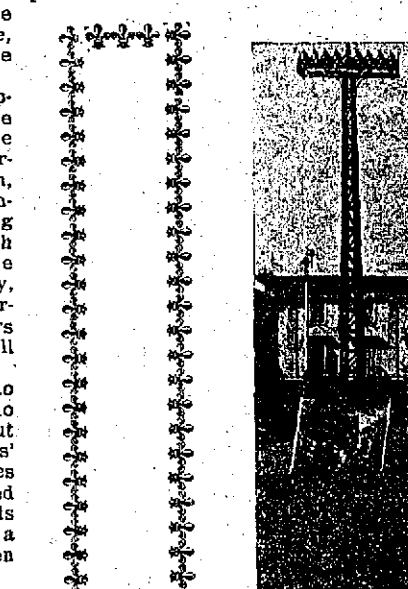
That the United States is now reaping a rich commercial benefit from the island is evident, but it ought to be much greater. Vast quantities of merchandise arrive here from Spain, France and Germany, and the steamers from these countries arriving weekly are loaded to the guards with goods, with freight. The imports from the United States are increasing rapidly, too, but they come chiefly to the Americans who are settling here as farmers or shopkeepers, the Puerto Ricans still purchasing largely abroad.

This is, to a certain extent, due to the antipathy above mentioned and to a certain extent due to custom, but more largely due to the 12 months' credit system of the old-world countries as against the 60 days' credit, allowed by the United States merchants. It is evident that the Puerto Rican knows a good thing in the line of credit when he sees it.

The result of this big difference in the length of credit allowed is that the merchants here prefer to purchase abroad and pay the Dingley tariff rates and obtain 12 months' credit rather than purchase in the United States without any tariff but with only 60 days' credit. Of course this can hardly be expected to last long—the tariff has been so recently removed that trade has hardly adjusted itself to the new conditions as yet. If Puerto Rican merchants do not take advantage of the free trade with the United States, doubtless others will start in business who will do so, and competition will before long cause a change in the present trade conditions.

**The American Attitude.**  
The average American that one sees in Puerto Rico is as pleased with our new island-possession as a child is with a new toy. He goes about with a broad smile upon his countenance and an air of proprietorship that must be intensely amusing to the Puerto Rican who has sufficient intelligence to recognize it. He also puts up with discom-

American capital has flowed to the island in an ever-increasing stream. Coffee, sugar and tobacco plantations have been purchased at prices that have made nabobs and grandees of their former owners and yet at prices that will doubtless yield a handsome return on the investments when up-to-date American methods are put into practice. While my informant was correct to a certain extent, he was actually greatly mistaken, for my observations have led me to believe that there are still open vast channels for profitable investments on the island.



PLAZA ALFONZO XII—SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.

In fact its development from our American standpoint has only just begun, and to try to enumerate everything that is needed there would be to run the gamut from electric cars and palatial hotels down to American soda fountains and barber shops.

One great drawback to American immigration is the difficulty in securing good titles to the land. The old surveys were very inaccurate and many old land grants lapped away over on one another and if a new owner purchases a tract of land it is almost necessary for him to stay right with it, or else he may return to find someone else camping out upon his preserves. This uncertainty regarding titles has prevented many Americans from locating in the country districts and starting little farms. Some are doing this but they are beginning in comparatively small way and are tak-

However, one misses much of the life by remaining on board of the ship as she makes her round of the island and it is not advisable to do this—as many tourists do—in spite of the discomforts that one is subjected to. In touring our new possession in the tropics one must make up his or her mind to do a little roughing it, and if one's equanimity can be preserved in the face of all of the curious customs, cooking and attendance that are constantly in evidence, it can be stated positively that a visit to Puerto Rico will be thoroughly enjoyed and will be looked back upon as one of the most delightful experiences of travel that one can have.

The best hotel on the island is undoubtedly the Hotel Frances at Ponce. It is kept by a French lady and the cooking is fair and the rooms are very clean.

**A Lunch at Yauco.**  
Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to describe in detail the mid-day meal that we partook of at Yauco in one of these small country hostilities, which was good of its class.

This name of this hotel was "American Victory," which led the funny member of the party to observe that if the American victory was on a par with this hotel, he didn't feel altogether triumphant with pride over it.

**Presidents Two in a Bed.**  
In addition to the many other qualities which should be possessed by every college president, the president of our state university is required to have some special gifts, says "An Athenian" in the April Atlantic. Coming in contact, in his university work throughout the state, with men of all classes and of many creeds and more







# PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

THE year's at the spring  
And day's at the morn;  
Morning's at seven,  
The hillside's dew-peared,  
The lark's on the wing,  
The snail's on the thorn,  
Gull's on the heaven,  
All's right with the world!  
—Browning.

**Mother's Voice.**  
(Written for the Gazette)  
That was sung to the long years ago;  
And as I sing I sigh and I long  
For the voice that used to charm me so.  
Out of the silence of years long past,  
I hear that voice remembered well;  
The voice that sang to me in my sleep,  
My eyes grow misty, my voice sinks low,  
The tears run down on my baby's face,  
As my heart goes out to that long ago,  
When mother's voice sang in this same place.

"Rock-a-bye baby, on the tree top,  
When the wind blows the cradle will rock;  
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall;  
Down goes the baby, cradle and all."  
—Carrington Kunkley.

THE following opinions expressed by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D., of the supreme court of Connecticut, and for many years professor of constitutional law in the department of law, Yale university, should cause an arrest of thought for the learned judge would not be apt to express such sentiments ill-advisedly.

In reply to the question "Can an American Man Afford to Marry an American Woman?" he says, "that while there are remote causes and contributing factors, women are chiefly blamable."

"American women are charming, all women are," says the judge, with a fine attempt to tone down his censure. "But the fact is that the American woman spends too much money. Secondly, she is going to school too much and studying too many things."

"I think that the interests of the state and the family are best served when men and women both marry young. Owing to the fact largely that our women of today are spending so many years at school—until 18 or 25 and even older—they are obtaining ideas of life that totally unfit them to be the wives of mechanics or of clerks upon small salaries. No woman should feel that she knows more than her husband. One of the duties of a woman is to leave school earlier than the women under present conditions. They must earn a living and take part in the work of the world, and so I do not see how this can be otherwise."

"It is never well for a woman to be better educated than her husband. Mothers and housekeepers if they finished school at from 14 to 16 years of age. As it is, they obtain a smattering of many studies, which, in my opinion, cannot do them much good. They are possessed by a sense of universal education and develop ambitions not compatible with the happiest homes."

"This ambition has to be expended some way, upon something, and it is expended in buying lace curtains, expensive dresses, and a variety of other means to the average workingman. Extravagance is the rule among all classes of our society. The merchant's wife wants to live as well as the banker's wife, and the banker's wife as well as someone else, and so it goes. Men are not any the less blameless in the matter. Wages may be higher than formerly, but we are not saving as much as we did fifty years ago."

"What is the remedy? For one thing as I have suggested, let girls quit school earlier. Let them learn a few books and more of the practical details of housekeeping."

"I would suggest a more thorough grounding in reading, writing and spelling. It is a good thing to have a girl who can do these things, but if they would be tired of learning before they reached a college course. Botany and chemistry and frills might not appear so attractive after that."

"The fact is, Americans go on too much for school. They have piled the German system on top of the English. The college course should be completed at 16 or 17, and the university, which should fit a man for his profession, at 18 or 19. At 20, or the latest 22, a man should be a doctor, lawyer or whatever he intends to make his life work."

"I am in favor of early marriages. We are putting off the period of marriage too late on account of our system of schooling and our extravagant habits. Then, as I have said, American women are becoming too exacting."

There are many who will disagree with the judge for some of his points are not well taken. For instance, "girls are not to be married until they are 18 years of age." Now, our best reasoners are a majority, be sure, that "natural born" housekeepers are as proverbial as are "born, not made." While some girls excel in their studies others have no liking for the books. Hence, for such ones to have a smattering, even if far ahead of positive ignorance. As for a spirit of unrest, and ambitions incompatible with happy homes—that all depends upon the person. Education might enlarge the field of thought and create a good housewife. He says, too, "American women are becoming too exacting." Granted, for the sake of decency, but for the sake of decency, a rule that is easily suited? Too ready to overlook certain failings in men which might be better righted, had the standard been raised higher where it belongs and should be maintained?

face of nature, which offends the eye with ugly pictures in glaring colors; with covers the front of some noble monument; which erects huge billboards along the railway lines, thus adding to the discomfort to travel; which offend good taste even by the sense of decency; which stary heavens themselves with the adoration to use somebody's liver pills. Suggesting a possible remedy for these things, Mrs. Merrill gave an account of the "Scapa" society of London, which has accomplished so much good in checking the abuses of public advertising in England.

The Twentieth Century club of Boston has taken up this work, has collected photographs to show bad advertisements and its lecture committee has an illustrated lecture in course of preparation. She recommended that the social service committee of the Massachusetts Federation co-operate with the Twentieth Century club. Mrs. Merrill urged that individual club women join the American Park and Out-Door Art association, form local "Scapa" societies, collect material for the lecture suggested, press for a state law giving cities and towns the right to make ordinary regulations out-door advertising, and above all strive to create proper public sentiment so as to compel both local and general action.

The woman who in the midst of the most trying circumstances can maintain her equilibrium, "poise," carry her point and scores too, a suggestion of reserve force. The woman who has this not must learn to husband her energy against time of need; she must wait for any time emotions, words, the gracious yet never grudging woman does not waste time in enthusiasm over trifles. You do not find out all there is in her the first time you meet her; you become acquainted with her in and out of her mind, and she deepens by degrees into lasting friendship.

We are told of that woman of rare poise, the Quakeress of "sweet and tender face."

"That bore the pure and peaceful sign  
Of the inward spirit's grace,  
And how in 'first-day meetings' she  
Gave this testimony:—  
'Sister Tabitha! all to pieces,  
My best china teapot broke;  
But I kept my soul in patience,  
Not a word of anger spoke.'

"We all in our plain home duties  
Find the thought in this first-day word,  
That the least of our trials and  
Tribulations  
Has a worth in the sight of our  
Lord."

The following story, told by one of Mrs. May Wright Sewall's friends, shows that Mrs. Sewall is one of the American women who can be above all things a woman of poise. Recently Mrs. Sewall, who entertains many distinguished guests at her Indianapolis home, had a large dinner party on her list. The evening came, and the table with its lights and flowers stood ready for the guests. When Mrs. Sewall was summoned to the kitchen below, the cook stood there by the stove, triumphing in her eye.

"I want my wages raised at once," she said, "or out I go."

Her guests were to arrive in 15 minutes, and no cook could be secured on that short notice. She looked about. The dinner was on the stove and on the table in various stages of preparation; a frightened servant, who had been summoned to the kitchen below, the cook stood there by the stove, triumphing in her eye.

"I want my wages raised at once," she said, "or out I go."

"Very well," she said, "you may go at once." Mrs. Sewall then pinned up the train of her handsome gown, covered the front of it with towels and an apron, and boldly went to work to finish her dinner. Being as good a cook as she was at everything else, she had no fear of the result.

The guests arrived. She made herself presentable, welcomed them, took them into her confidence and disappeared again to the kitchen to dish up the soup. The dinner was finished, the dinner passed off splendidly, even if the hostess' face was somewhat flushed.

**Mrs. Robert J. Burdette.**  
Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, the woman who federated California, was the first president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs; the first woman who designed and built a clubhouse for women in the United States; the woman extolled by the Chicago Times-Herald as "one of the most charming and gifted women of California, whose remarkable beauty and graciousness would distinguish her in any company—a writer of force and reputation." And now prominently urged in many states for the next president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was fittingly introduced to the convention of club women who met in Los Angeles to organize the movement for state federation, by Mrs. Charles N. Flint, president of the Eboli of Los Angeles, in the following words: "The most gracious and truthful thing I can say about Mrs. Burdette is that she is known and loved through her work for women."

Mrs. Burdette is a native of the state of New York, and her life of service with brain and heart began when she was a high school girl in Syracuse. In her fifteenth year she took a class of about 50 little ones in the orphan asylum of that city, a class of eager, restless children, and she was the patient and gentle teacher. Sunday after Sunday this little girl, Clara Bradley, trudged faithfully and cheerfully to her appointed duties, and those who remember her vividly still now eagerly recall the coming was awaited by the children, and with what gentleness and tact she held their attention, won their affection and imparted her instruction. She entered the University of Syracuse, and her love of "service for others," which has become a text of her life, soon made her an influence in a circle of like-minded girls. Sitting one day in one of their rooms, talking of hopes and plans, ambitions and purposes, an idea came into her mind, and she proposed a more enduring association along broader lines of work, and out of this conference there grew the Alpha Phi chapter, a Greek letter society which has developed into a broad and useful organization, and now numbers its chapters in the leading colleges of the United States. One of the pleasant and oft-recurring incidents in her journey to and from the university, and her companions, the joyous welcome always given by her friends, was the little mother, Mrs. Clara Bradley, who was the mother of Mrs. Burdette's first child, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette.

received the appointment to a very responsible position, that of preceptress to a girls' school. Here the innate mother-love of her nature, and the intense earnestness of her life, gave her power over the minds of the children, and the young instructor, which won for her a loving appreciation which holds today to this day. She was married to N. Milman Wheeler, who had been a student in Syracuse university. They removed to Bay View, Wisconsin, where Professor Wheeler was at the head of an academy, and here began the life-long friendship between the Wheelers and Robert J. Burdette, which was destined to become a dramatic course. Professor Wheeler was soon appointed to the Greek professorship in Lawrence university, Appleton, Wisconsin. Between the young Greek professor, a man of rare culture and scholarship, and the humorist, a deep congeniality of tastes ripened speedily into the sincerest friendship, and the lecturer was ever a welcome guest in the home of the professor.

Shortly after the death of Mrs. Carrie S. Burdette, "the little serene high priestess," Mrs. Burdette, on one of his visits to Wisconsin, brought with him his little son, Robert, and they were guests in the Wheeler home, where the little son of the professor, Roy, was a wee baby. The friendship between the families was never broken. The two boys who met as child and babe are now comrades and brothers, congenial in tastes and affectionately attached to each other. Robert is a reporter on the Philadelphia Bulletin, and Roy a student in Harvard university.

Suddenly, falling health, took Professor Wheeler to California. Here at once he was joined by his devoted young wife and their child. And here, in that land of sunshine and hope, after bravely battling against the disease that had fastened itself too firmly upon his life, Milman Wheeler died. The old friendship between the sorrowing wife and her husband's friend continued, until, at last, by pleasant paths and converging ways, the friendship ripened into the fruition of a happy marriage. "Sunny-crest," Mrs. Burdette's beautiful home on Orange Grove avenue, Pasadena, on March 25, 1899.

Mrs. Burdette has always been interested in woman's work in the elevating and broadening of her life and purposes, and in educational matters. She founded the Woman's Exchange in Los Angeles. She is one of the trustees of Throop Polytechnic institute, the strongest and best school of manual training in the most active domain of the state. She has been a frequent and ready with practical suggestions and ready co-operation in everything that will tend to the further usefulness and greater influence of the school. She was a member of the Long Beach Club of Los Angeles, and from her own designs, built the beautiful Greek temple, which is the present home of that club. She was an early member of the organization of the Long Beach Club of Los Angeles, and from her own designs, built the beautiful Greek temple, which is the present home of that club.

Her salon in Pasadena is the Mecca of bright and busy people who in the magnetism of her personality have gathered about her. Here, on the evening of the first Tuesday in each month, assembles a brilliant circle of authors, teachers, travelers, musicians, artists, and people who are doing the world's work in enthusiasm and intelligence. These gatherings are charmingly informal, there is never a program, a topic for thought or discussion is never formally announced, and one of the endearing charms of these evenings is their delightful simplicity.

Mrs. Burdette's call to the Presidency of the State Federation was an honor entirely unsought and unexpected by her. She worked for federation as she has always worked, because of her belief in the power of women, which she believes makes them better mothers, better wives and mothers. "There is love enough in this day," she says, "between husbands and wives, that there is not enough comradeship." She teaches that club women are no more hurtful to the completeness and happiness of home life, than is club life for men. And her own home life is an illustration of the truth of her teaching. "Sunny-crest" is a happy home in every respect. The husband and wife are "comrades," each is enthusiastic in the other's work; they plan and study and work together, and "he" says the home is all the brighter and happier for the atmosphere and inspiration of club life and club talk that comes into it. "I am a sort of a club woman myself," Mr. Burdette says. "At least I am rated as a brother-in-law of Los Angeles Eboli, and that lets me into the family."

Believing and living the doctrine she preaches, that "we are women before we are club women," Mrs. Burdette permits no duties to come into the home between the husband and wife. She is teaching her husband, on all his lecture tours, making, he says, a little home of the barest hotel room, the compartment of a Pullman car, or the turned seats of a day coach. In these journeys, during the past six months, Mrs. Burdette has met and added to the club women in twenty-five states; has met them informally, and discussed with them their views on subjects of interest to women, matters pertaining to club life and work, their plans and their needs, and the club women in the United States has a personal acquaintance so broad and varied among club women; no woman knows better and more clearly than she the needs, the limitations, the ideals, and the hopes of the individual club woman. Not only at home but abroad Mrs. Burdette has studied the daily lives and the wants, the needs, the hopes, and the possibilities of woman-kind. During a year of leisurely travel in Europe, Germany, France, Greece, Egypt, Italy, and Palestine, Mrs. Burdette sought to learn all she could of the life of woman in these countries, and came home with a mind enriched by the study of the life of woman-kind. (From the California Club Woman.)

There was once a woman who declared that woman had no right to invade the field of wage-earning men. She should stay at home where she belonged. Finally, her four sisters, three cousins and two aunts, who were without a masculine protector, gathered about him and inquired: "Where home? Yours?" "Where?" he perceived that theory ends where fact begins. Detected and disgraced, he fled, and never came back.

# CONCERNING FASHIONS

IT WOULD really require a woman of ingenuity, possessing also a distinct gift for the inartistic to buy just at this juncture a truly ugly gown says Mary Dean. All the important fabrics from wools to lawns are in active competition for purchasers and not one piece yet seen but suggests blouses, skirts or complete suits of unusual charm. There has begun already a well defined fashion in crisp skirts. This does not interfere with the demand for foulards, but merely augments the growth of silky manufactures. Very light tulle, thin organsins and what is called ribbon silk are among

of solid hand embroidery in most exquisite patterns. The shirt waist suits are special features of the season, and those of Shanghai and Oxford cloth will be immensely popular. A suit of green and white striped canvas has a skirt of walking length with strapped seams, beautifully stitched and tailored. A yoke tucked diagonally across the hips straps only, thus producing an extremely pretty effect. In connection with the display of waists is a large assortment of fancy neckwear, including many French novelties in lace and



This dainty little white lawn waist, with its square yoke and low neck, is an ideal model for midsummer days. It has bands of Valenciennes insertion and closes in the back.

the enticing novelties. The majority of these ruffled fabrics are finely figured in pin stripes, tiny dots or rings, and at least three well contrasted colors are reflected from their sherry surfaces. Numbers of the pretty strangers come with ribbon borders that suggest their own decoration and while some cases these light silks are not so expensive as foulards, they are just as full dress and durable as the softer weaves.

As to the foulards themselves, those in pump-and-pump colors and pump-and-pump figures are in the most active demand. This term pump-and-pump implies a silk of some rich Sevres shade, ultramarine blue, polonaise red, Swiss green, etc., broken at intervals in circles or ovals to display a wealth of bouquet of colors in pure pump-and-pump combination. Sometimes the floral effect takes the shape of a double line of descending garlands, in close woven tiny pink buds caught here and there with shepherdess hats or baskets filled with variegated posies.

The proper make-up for these demands ribbon worked up, with, filled imitation antique Valenciennes in big, gay rosettes with dangling streamers. Ribbons continue to usurp an ever-increasing importance in dress decoration. Many of the smart light wool and velveting gowns are garnished wholly with beautiful embroidered or less expensive silk damasked ribbons.



One of the most distinctive features of this season's models is the draping of the black lace scarf on a black or white straw hat. This one which has a white crown and black brim has for its sole trimming on top a scarf of this kind. The under brim has several crushed roses with foliage.

chiffon, as well as the practical "Muff" stocks and "Groat" ties, which are essentially mannish in design and most appropriate for the tailored suit or waist.

Velling is black and white. You can buy it with the colors so interwoven that it appears to be grey, or chin-chin color, as it is modish to say. But more commonly the background is white, with black threads or applications. There is a rage for what is called "cobweb" or "snowflake" styles. Fine threads are woven in open work effect, three or four threads closely together. Where they meet, a conventional figure like a snowflake is formed. The threads often are so managed that the figure shall be white against black or black against white.

Velvet against white is white on one side, black on the other. Some of the new white velvets are trimmed in design at the top, with chenille and jet. The velvet is meant to be a portion of the hat trimming as well. The double velvet has ceased to be a novelty, and is among the necessities. It may be found with white or flesh-colored malle under cobweb black net. One of the February bargains is a wide white chiffon veiling figured with black, made up with a handsome net veiling the same width, and all for 60 cents the yard.

The black and white veil is a hallmark of fashionable dress. Pink and blue chiffon and gauze are on hand for those who desire to make combin-

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS

THESE ancient proverbs make me wroth;  
They often miss their aim.  
Too many cooks can spoil the broth,  
But one can do no harm.

OF GOOD homemade cakes those made in layers fill a need for an evening collation or company desert. The recipes given are unusual and therefore of special value:

**Delicate coffee cake.**—Few people are familiar with coffee as a flavoring for layer cake, yet it makes one of the most delicious known. For the layers, cream one-half pound of butter and one pound of sugar. Add six well-beaten eggs, one pound and one ounce of flour, one-half pint of milk and two cups of teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat vigorously and bake in round jelly cake pans. To make the filling the two large tablespoonfuls of well-ground Mocha coffee, Java coffee in a piece of cheesecloth, put the bag in the pot and pour over it three-quarters of a cupful of boiling water. Cover closely and let simmer slowly for ten minutes. Remove from the fire and let it stand until settled. Reserve one tablespoonful for icing. Put the remainder in a double boiler and add three-quarters of a cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and three-quarters of a cup of milk. Thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed to a paste with little milk and allow the mixture to cook for two minutes; then pour over one well-beaten egg, and spread between the layers. To make the icing stir one-quarter of a pound of confectionery sugar into the tablespoonful of coffee and spread over the surface of the cake.

**Black chocolate cake.**—Cakes in which chocolate is used are familiar to all households, but this cake is a novelty and well worth a trial. Beat three eggs, the whites and yolks separately. To the yolks add one and one-quarter cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of cream, one large cupful of flour, one-quarter of a pound of unsweetened chocolate melted with a second half cupful of sour cream, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of vanilla, the whites of the eggs and, lastly, a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a little boiling water.

For the filling boil one cupful of granulated sugar and one-half cupful of water together until it spins a thread. Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, and add to it one-quarter of a pound of cream of tartar, the sugar and the syrup little by little, beating all the while. Whip evenly and vigorously until cold. Flavor with a little lemon juice.

**Apple cake.**—Familiar as this delicate cake is to the New Englander, it is but little known to housewives in other parts of the country. To make a good sponge cake by beating the whites and yolks of three eggs separately, then adding to the yolks three-quarters of a cupful each of sugar and of flour, and finally whipping in the beaten whites. For the filling of an ordinary sized cake grate one large tart apple, after peeling. Add to it the white of one egg, one cupful of granulated sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Whip all together with an egg beater until well mixed, and spread between the layers and on top of the cake.

**Banana cake.**—Abundant as bananas are, there are many housewives who have little conception of the various dishes that can be made with them as a basis. This delicate cake makes a hearty meal, and will be found an addition to the family table.

For the cake use the recipe for sponge cake layers already given. For the filling mash two bananas, which have been thoroughly chilled, through a colander and sprinkle the juice of one small lemon over the pulp. Add the white of one egg and beat until light and foamy. Stir in a ready one cupful of granulated sugar and half a cupful of water until it forms a soft ball when dropped in water. Pour this syrup slowly over the banana cream, beating the mixture well. When all the syrup has been consumed add one teaspoonful of granulated gelatin which has been dissolved in a tablespoonful of water. Beat until the mixture becomes cool and begin to thicken. When the cake is baked, spread the layers of cake and over the top. (Mrs. Oliver Bell Buncie in Chicago Record-Herald.)

**Bird's nest pudding.** is a good old standby for Easter and never has been surpassed by a modern dish. It is the sight of the children and in real charm of appearance. Once the method of preparation is understood it is much less trouble than the lengthy rule would indicate. When completed it has the appearance of a gelatin nest covered with feathers of straw and flecked with feathery whipped cream in which are snugly ensconced cornstarch eggs of various hues.

First make a lemon jelly and mold it in the shape of a nest. To do this, turn a granite or earthen pie dish upside down in the bottom of a two-quart granite basin. Turn in the liquid jelly and let it stiffen.

For the eggs, empty for family use (say day or two without breaking the shells and carefully save the shells for molds. For the mixture make a very thick cornstarch pudding. Season it with a little sugar, and flavor with vanilla. To obtain different shades color part of the mixture with yellow cornstarch; a part yellow, with the yolks of eggs, and some green with spinach green or a vegetable preparation which can be bought. Turn the mixtures into the shells and stand the eggs in a pan of meat or flour to keep the open end upward. Put them in a cool place. Cut candied orange peel into straws. All this work can be done on Saturday. An hour or two before the pudding is wanted carefully peel the shells from the eggs. Turn the jelly into a round glass dish and remove the tin with great care. Put the straws around the outside of the indent left by the tin. Fill the hollow with whipped cream and nestle the eggs in it.

For breakfast strawberries, if the pocketbook is equal to them, might be served as a surprise or pineapple which can be had at very reasonable cost, might appear as a comely in orange baskets. To make the pineapple compote, cut a ripe pineapple into thin, small pieces. Boil one cupful of sugar with one-half cupful of water. Pour the syrup boiling hot over the pineapple. Cover, and let it get cold. Then dip the pineapple into the orange baskets, and turn the remaining syrup over them. (New York Tribune.)

# CHILDREN'S CORNER



WHEN Little brings her tea set out—  
Her lovely set of blue.  
And lays the dishes all about  
The table two by two  
The little dollhouse people all  
Begin to wonder who will call.

For 'tis a signal, beyond doubt,  
That play is due.  
When Little brings her tea set out—  
Her treasured set of blue.  
So all the dollies watch and wait,  
And sit up very nice and straight.  
And Pierrot forgets to tease  
In hopes to be a guest;  
The little Jap from over seas  
Tries hard to look his best;  
While Mam'selle French Doll, all the while,  
Wears—ah, the most angelic smile!

For all the nursery people know  
As well as we can be  
That dollies must be good who go  
With their tea to tea set out.  
And would not that seem fair to you,  
If you possessed a tea set blue?  
—Rose Mills Powers in St. Nicholas.

**His First Day at School.**  
A pair of mittens, warm and red,  
New shoes that had shiny toes,  
A velvet cap for his curly head,  
And a tin of palest red,  
A bag of books, a twelve-line rule,  
And the daintiest hands in town—  
These were the things that went to school  
With William Herbert Brown.

A ragged mitten without a thumb,  
Two shoes that were scorched at the toes,  
A head that whirled with the dizzy hum  
Since the snowball hit his nose,  
A student's bag and a broken rule,  
And the daintiest hands in town—  
These were the things that came from school  
With happy "Billy" Brown.  
—Los Angeles Herald.

"Miss Mary Green" is a rubber doll who appeared one day late last fall in the postoffice of Winchester, Mass. On her dress was fastened a slip of paper which read: "The climate of New England is too severe for this child; please pass her to the Pacific coast for the winter." Some friendly clerk put a stamp on her dress, and sent her to Montana. From there she went to California, then to British Columbia, and some now traveling. Each postoffice clerk seems to have enjoyed her society as long as he pleased, then pasted a stamp to her gown and sent her on. At Denver she evidently attended a banquet of the meeting clerks, and had some new training garments given her. For dress is said to be covered over with postage stamps from various offices in the United States and around her neck are tied several "poems" written in her honor. She has a year's worth of badges from many different states, showing the honor with which she was received at the various literary banquets which she had attended. From Ottawa she brought back a tag which proved to be a pass to the treasury of the house of commons. (Pansy.)

"Three tiny kittens were crawling about the tent at the time. The mother had died, and the little wanderers were exploring the world in a piteously pious manner. Mr. Lincoln picked them up, took them on his lap, stroked their soft fur, and murmured: 'Poor little creatures, you'll be taken care of, and turning to Bowers said: 'Colonel, I have a new idea. Let me have these motherless waifs. I'll give them plenty of milk and treated kindly.' Bowers replied: 'I will see, Mr. President, that they are taken in charge by the cook of our mess, and are well cared for.' Several days later his stay Mr. Lincoln was found fondling these kittens. He would wipe their eyes tenderly with his handkerchief, stroke their smooth coats, and listen to them purring their gratitude to him. It was a curious sight at an army headquarters. The little waifs were the only military crisis in the nation's history, to see the hand which had signed the commissions of all the heroic men who served the cause of the union, from the general-in-chief to the lowest lieutenant, tenderly caressing three stray kittens. It well illustrated his kindness, which was mingled with the grandeur of his nature." (From Gen. Porter's "Campaigning with Grant.")

When the day came for taking the collection in the Sunday school, the children were asked if they remembered any texts appropriate to the occasion. A little boy held up his hand and repeated: "The fool and his money are soon parted." (The Standard.)

"It's dreadfully hot, isn't it, mammy?" said Mr. McWade. "Deed it is, child," said the old woman. "Deed it is. 'Taint right for it to be so hot. I tell you, forty years ago when the blessed Lawd made the weather, we didn't have these stoving days, honey—no, 'deed we didn't; but now these big men up at the White House has the making of the weather, they does and say anything they please, and they ain't skilful, oh, they ain't skilful." (Woman's Journal.)

"Too Many of We."  
"Mamma, has there many of we?"  
The little girl asked with a sigh.  
"Perhaps you wouldn't be tired, you see,  
If a few of your child's should die."

She was only three years old—the one  
Who spoke in that strange, sad way.  
As she saw her mother's impatient frown  
At the children's boisterous play.

There were half a dozen who round her  
stood.  
And the mother was sick and poor,  
Worn out with the care of the noisy brood  
And the fight with the wolf at the door.

For a smile or a kiss, no time, no place;  
For the little one, just of its age,  
And the shadow that darkened the  
mother's face  
O'er the little one seemed to fall.

More thoughtful than any, she felt the  
care  
And pondered in childish way  
How to lighten the burden she could not  
share,  
Growing heavier, day by day.











